Women in Prince Edward Island:
Statistical Review 2015

Prince
Edward
Island
CANADA

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In everyday conversation, the terms sex and gender are frequently used interchangeably. For the purposes of Gender and Diversity Based Analysis, it is helpful to distinguish between the two. Sex is a biological classification of males and females based on differences in reproductive organs, physiology and anatomy, genes and hormones.

Gender is the social classification of men and women. This classification is based upon the personality traits, qualities, social roles and responsibilities and relations expected for and among women and men. The classification is also affected by what behaviours are generally considered acceptable for and among women and men. Society commonly attributes different power and influence to each gender in different spheres of life. People express their gender and identify their gender across a continuum from masculinity to femininity. Gender expectations, expressions and relations vary across cultures and across time.

-- Honouring our Differences: Gender and Diversity Analysis (IWS)

Women in PEI: A Statistical Review provides a statistical snapshot of the female population in PEI and sex-disaggregated data related to education, work and income, health, justice, violence against women and women in leadership. Data that are collected and analysed separately on males and females are sex-disaggregated data. It allows for comparisons and similarities between the two sexes.

In Prince Edward Island, the vast majority of Island women speak English only, and 14% speak both French and English. Five percent of all women in PEI identify as immigrants. Women make up 55.5% of all Islanders over the age of 65. Females make up 51.3% of the population in PEI. Women outnumber men in urban areas of PEI, and are slightly outnumbered by men in rural areas. There is a higher number of females with disabilities than males with disabilities in PEI.

The fertility rate (children per woman) in PEI in 2014 was 1.62. This rate was unchanged for PEI since the last census in 2011. According to the most recent census data, the total number of families in PEI in 2011 was 40,850, with married-couple families making up 72.7%. The next highest percentage of family type was female lone-parent families, of which there were 5,250, or 12.8% of all families in PEI in 2011. Common-law-couple families made up 11.2% and male lone-parent families made up 3.26%.

Women in Prince Edward Island have higher levels of educational attainment than men. The Education Chapter contains a review of data collected nationally, provincially and by institution about PEI women in education. At the elementary and secondary level, girls are more likely to be enrolled in French Immersion programs in PEI schools. PEI males substantially outnumber females in apprenticeship and trades degrees as their highest level of education. PEI women make up almost two-thirds of Islanders enrolled at universities.

Island women are slightly more likely to participate in the labour force than Canadian women in general. Island women work fewer paid hours per week than men, whether in full-time or part-time jobs more women worked part-time than men. In 2014, the unemployment rate for women in PEI was 9.1%, compared with 12.1% for PEI men and 6.4% for Canadian women. Women in PEI are represented most predominantly in health, business, finance and administrative occupations, and occupations in education, law and social, community and government services. They make up less than a quarter of Islanders working in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; 60.4% of Islanders working in tourism-related occupations; 56.8% of all Islanders working in public administration occupations; 84.8% of Islanders working in health occupations; and 66.1% of Islanders working in educational services. Women in PEI are less likely than men, and less likely than Canadian women in general, to be self employed.

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The health chapter of this report contains a robust general overview of information about the mental and physical health of the female population in Prince Edward Island. At birth, PEI females can expect to live 82.8 years, which is 5.3 years longer than PEI males but 1.3 years less than Canada females. PEI females can expect to live 10.1 years longer than the global life expectancy (72.7 years), and 4.2 years less than the world's longest life expectancy (87.0 years). The "all causes" mortality rate for PEI females is 469.7 persons per 100,000 population, which is less than the PEI male rate of 662.4. Age-standardized cancer rates have decreased slightly and are expected to further decrease slightly among PEI males (465 to 443 per 100,000 population) while slightly increasing among PEI females (358 to 371 per 100,000 population). The PEI female population is more likely to make contact with a medical doctor and to have a regular medical doctor than PEI males and Canada females. PEI female birth indicators are very favourable compared to other provinces. Disability peaks in the age bracket of 45 to 64 in PEI and Canada.

The legal chapter includes information about gender and access to justice services, such as Legal Aid, Corrections and Maintenance Enforcement, as well as statistics regarding gender and PEI courts. In 2013-2014, women made up 73% of family and civil law legal aid recipients and 24% of criminal law legal aid recipients in PEI (adult and youth). Women make up less than one tenth of those incarcerated in PEI correctional facilities. Women also make up less than one tenth of clients of programs offered by the Province for the assessment and treatment of offenders and high-risk community members.

The violence against women chapter contains statistics relating to violence against women in PEI. Women constitute a high majority of those seeking services for violence-related issues in PEI. For example, women have consistently made up at least 94% of recipients of Emergency Protection Orders under PEI's Victims of Family Violence Act. The most common victim-suspect relationships reported in female-partner abuse cases referred to Victim Services in 2014-2015 were boyfriend (25%) and ex-boyfriend (21%, followed by husband (19%). In 2014-2015, women made up 85% of victims of abuse cases and 92% of victims of sexual assault referred to Victim Services.

In the women in leadership chapter, you will find statistics about women elected and appointed to public office. Following the November 2014 municipal elections in Prince Edward Island, women made up 38% of municipal councillors, and 35% of councils had female chairpersons. Two of twelve mayors (16.6%) are female. Following the 2015 federal election, none of four PEI Members of Parliament (MPs) were women. Following the 2015 provincial election, five of 27 (18.5%) Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are women, down from 22.2% in 2011. In 2015, two of four (50%) members Lennox Island First Nation Band Council were women, including the Chief. There were no women elected as members of the Abegweit First Nation Band Council. The President of the Native Council of PEI was a female. As of November 2015, one of three appointed PEI Senators was a woman (33%).

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

As Prince Edward Island's Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, I am pleased to present this updated statistical review of women in Prince Edward Island.

This is the third edition of *Women in Prince Edward Island: A Statistical Review*. It is our intent that this statistical review will be updated every five years to provide a snapshot of the female population in Prince Edward Island. We have also included jurisdictional comparisons within the Atlantic Region and across Canada to highlight women's experiences in PEI as they compare to women's experiences elsewhere.

I would also like to express my appreciation for everyone's contributions to this document. Thank you for the efforts of everyone involved. It is my hope that this document will be a valuable resource for policy and program analysts across government, as well as in the broader community.

Paula J Biggar

Honourable Paula Biggar, *Minister*
Transportation, Infrastructure and Energy
and Minister Responsible for the Status of Women

1 THE FEMALE POPULATION OF PEI

Females made up 51.3% of the population in PEI. In this chapter, you will find a general overview of statistical information about the female population in Prince Edward Island. For example, the percentage of Island women-

- whose mother tongue is French only or French and another language: 7.0%[1]
- identifying as immigrants: 5.05%[2]
- identifying as Aboriginal: 1.74%[3]
- identifying as visible minorities: 3.04%[4]
- over 65 years: 17.3%[5]
- with a disability: 17.3%[6]

- The vast majority of Island women speak English only, and 14% speak both French and English. There were 3725 women, (5.05%) of all women in PEI identified as immigrants.
- Women make up 55.5% of all Islanders over the age of 65 and 17.2% of all Island women.
- The median[7] age of Aboriginal females (34.5) is 9.1 years younger than that of all PEI females (43.6). According to the NHS Aboriginal Population Profile[8] for PEI in 2011, of the 1,280 Aboriginal females, there are none who are 80 years or over. Women outnumber men in urban areas of PEI, and are slightly outnumbered by men in rural areas. Women over the age of 65 make up 24.7% of all francophone females in PEI.
- There are a higher number of females with disabilities than males with disabilities in PEI. This is consistent in all of the Atlantic provinces as well as national data.
- The fertility rate (children per woman) in PEI in 2014 was 1.62.[9] This rate was unchanged for PEI since the last census in 2011.
- According to the most recent census data, the total number of families in PEI in 2011 was 40,850, with married-couple families making up 72.7%. The next highest percentage of family type was female lone-parent families, of which there were 5,250 or 12.8% of all families in PEI in 2011. Common-law-couple families made up 11.2% and male lone-parent families made up 3.26%.

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Women in Prince Edward Prince Edward Island – Diversity Statistics

The total estimated population for Prince Edward Island in 2015 is 146,447. This is an increase of six percent over the past decade. During this time, the female population in PEI increased by 6.5%, and the male population increased by 5.6%. Women in PEI currently make up 51.3% of the population in Prince Edward Island.

The following information is from the most recent Statistics Canada census which was in 2011.

Mother Tongue

Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the person at the time the data was collected. If the person no longer understands the first language learned, the mother tongue is the second language learned. For a person who learned two languages at the same time in early childhood, the mother tongue is the language this person spoke most often at home before starting school. The person has two mother tongues only if the two languages were used equally often and are still understood by the person. For a child who has not yet learned to speak, the mother tongue is the language spoken most often to this child at home. The child has two mother tongues only if both languages are spoken equally often so that the child learns both languages at the same time.

The mother tongue of 92% of women in PEI is English only, compared to 7% French only.[10] Four percent (4%) of Island women have a mother tongue which is neither French nor English. Women make up 54% of Islanders whose mother tongue is French, a total of 2,805 women.

Languages Spoken

The vast majority, (86%) of Island women speak English only, and 14% speak both French and English. Only an estimated 70 women, 0.10% of the female population of PEI, spoke French only in 2011.

For 2.04% of PEI Women, French is the language spoken most often at home, and for 2.12% of women, a non-official language is spoken most often at home. For the rest, English, or a combination of English and another language, is spoken most often.

Of PEI females who identify themselves as Aboriginal, 4.7% can carry on a conversation in an Aboriginal language. Nationally 17.2% of females can carry on a conversation in an Aboriginal language.

Immigrant Status

In 2011, 3,725 women, 5.05% of all women in PEI, identified as immigrants. Of these women, 46.4% immigrated to PEI prior to 1991, 9.13% immigrated between 1991 and 2000, and 9.66% immigrated between 2001 and 2006. Approximately 42% of Immigrant women had Canadian citizenship in 2011.

Aboriginal Population

Those identifying as Aboriginal
make up 1.74% of all Island females.

According to the most recent census data, 1,280 females and 945 males in PEI count themselves within the Aboriginal population. From this data, those identifying as Aboriginal make up 1.74% of all Island females. Females make up 57.5% of the Aboriginal population of PEI. Four hundred and twenty-five (425) females in PEI have Registered Indian status, compared with 340 males.

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Visible Minority Population

Of 2,240 Island women (3.04% of all Island females) who self-identified in the 2011 Census as visible minorities, 39.7% identified as Chinese, 3.79% as South Asian, 11.6% as Black, 1.56% as Filipino, 5.58% as Latin American, 3.79% as Southeast Asian, 4.46% as Arab, 7.59% as West Asian, 4.02% as Korean and 8.04% as Japanese. 1.56% identified with multiple visible minority groups.

Senior Women

Women over the age of 65 make up 17.3% of the female Island population, 4.95% of whom are francophone women and 0.12% are Aboriginal women.

Women make up 55.5% of all Islanders over the age of 65, and women over the age of 65 make up 17.2% of all Island women. Of those women, 630 (4.95%) are francophone. Women over the age of 65 make up 24.7% of all francophone females in PEI.

The 2011 Census counts 85 Aboriginal women over the age of 65 in PEI, making up 7% of the total female Aboriginal population. Aboriginal females over 65 make up 1% of the total female population of PEI compared to 6.34% in Canada. The 2011 Census identifies 25 Aboriginal males over 65, making up 3% of the total Aboriginal male population in PEI.[11]

According to Statistics Canada data, there are 27,180 seniors living in Prince Edward Island (estimate as of July 1, 2015)–see Table 1-1. There are approximately twenty percent more senior females (14,802) than senior males (12,378) in PEI. As indicated in the table below, the total number of seniors in Prince Edward Island increased by 13% between the years 2012 and 2015. The increase in the female senior population between the years of 2012 and 2015 was approximately 12%. The increase in male senior population between the years of 2012 and 2015 was approximately 15%.

TABLE 1-1 POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS 2012-2015, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND[12]

	2012			2013			2014			2015		
Age Group	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
65-69	4,004	4,078	8,082	4,350	4,435	8,785	4,613	4,698	9,311	4,794	4,970	9,764
70-74	2,665	2,919	5,584	2,767	3,075	5,842	2,956	3,293	6,249	3,108	3,442	6,550
75-79	1,973	2,379	4,352	2,047	2,352	4,399	2,094	2,399	4,493	2,186	2,482	4,668
80-84	1,230	1,740	2,970	1,250	1,787	3,037	1,287	1,813	3,100	1,304	1,847	3,151
85-89	625	1,262	1,887	631	1,245	1,876	639	1,251	1,890	641	1,227	1,868
90 +	297	854	1,151	317	864	1,181	322	843	1,165	345	834	1,179
Total	**10,794**	**13,232**	**24,026**	**11,362**	**13,755**	**25,120**	**11,911**	**14,297**	**26,208**	**12,378**	**14,802**	**27,180**

Women with Disabilities

In 2012, there was a higher number of females with disabilities than males with disabilities in PEI. This is consistent with all Atlantic provinces as well as the national data. Of PEI females, 17.3% have a disability, compared with 14.9% of Canadian females.[13] (Table 1-2.) According to the Canadian Disability Survey (2012), approximately 15% of the PEI population age 15 and over is living with a disability, and this is true of both women and men in PEI (10,420 females and 8,420 males) in PEI. Disability rates peak between age 45 and 64 in PEI and Canada.

TABLE 1-2 WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES IN ATLANTIC CANADA

Jurisdiction	Female Population Age 15 and Over	Females with a Disability (#)	Prevalence of Females with a Disability (%)
Canada	13,956,910	2,076,890	14.9
Prince Edward Island	60,220	10,420	17.3
Nova Scotia	399,090	76,580	19.2
New Brunswick	313,370	53,780	17.2
Newfoundland	216,060	31,500	14.6

The Canadian Survey on Disability conducted in 2012 reported that women have a higher prevalence of disability than males, and that this finding is true in almost all age groups. With over one-quarter of persons with a disability having a severe disability, and with more than eight out of ten persons with disabilities using specialized equipment or aids, there are added gender implications. In this survey, a disability included a difficulty or impairment that was a long-term condition or health problem, a limitation in daily activities (which was said to be present "sometimes," "often" or "always"), a situation where a person was "rarely" limited (yet at times, genuinely unable to perform a particular task), or able to perform tasks only with great difficulty. Ten types of disabilities were reported (plus an eleventh small "unknown" category). Overall, 12.5% of males and 14.9% of females living in Canada reported a disability with females reporting a slightly higher prevalence of disability than their males across all ages and all types of disabilities with only a few exceptions.[14]

Gender Difference in Prevalence of Disabilities

Table 1-3 indicates that in both PEI and Canada approximately one-half of each gender reported suffering a disability when considering persons age 15 and over. Specifically, in PEI, 48.7% of males and 51.3% of females suffer a disability across Canada, 49.3% of males and 50.7% of females reported a disability.

TABLE 1-3. TOTAL ADULTS WITH AND WITHOUT DISABILITIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP FOR PEI AND CANADA[15,16]

		Number of Persons			Percent of Persons		
Population	Area	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Total persons	PE	17,440	57,220	60,220	100%	48.7%	51.3%
A. Persons with disabilities	CA	27,516,200	13,559,290	13,956,910	100%	49.3%	50.7%
	PE	18,840	8,420	10,420	100%	44.7%	55.3%
	CA	3,775,910	1,699,020	2,076,890	100%	45.0%	55.0%
B. Persons without disabilities	PE	98,600	48,800	49,810	100%	49.5%	50.5%
	CA	23,740,290	11,860,270	11,880,020	100%	50.0%	50.0%

Source: Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012.

Table 1-4 shows the population distribution of disabilities by age categories. According to the *Canadian Survey on Disabilities* (2012), prevalence is close to equal among both males and females in both PEI and Canada. However, there are small gender differences in prevalence which increase incrementally by age, starting with a small gap of less than 1% in the 15 to 24 age category and widening to almost 4% (PEI) or 5% (Canada) in the 75 and older age category.

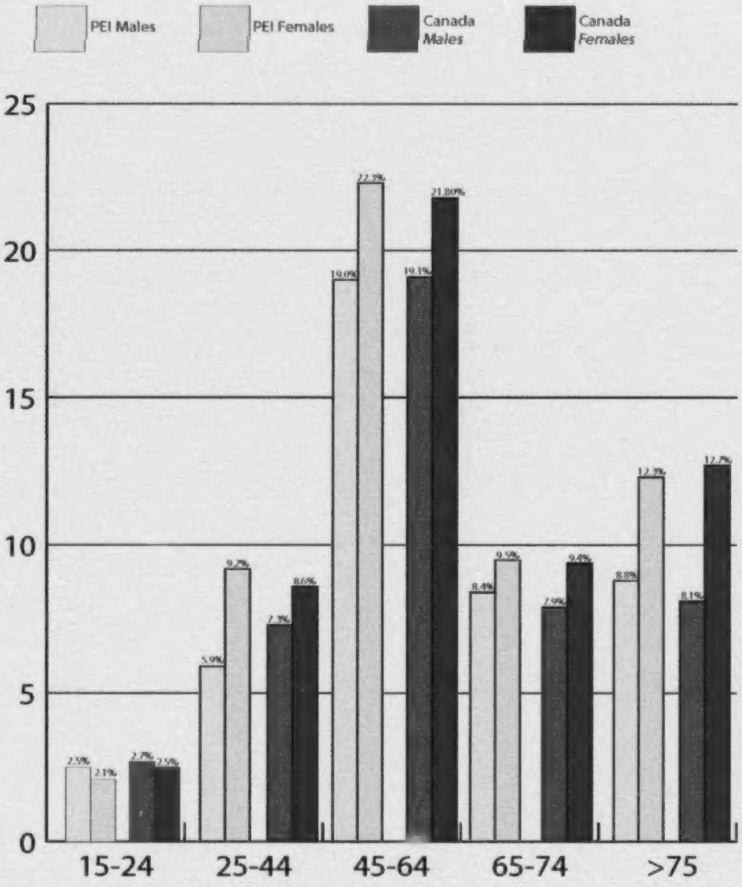
TABLE 1-4. PERSONS IN PEI AND CANADA WITH DISABILITIES BY GENDER AND AGE[17,18]

		Number		Percent		Difference
Age	**Gender**	**PEI**	**Canada**	**PEI**	**Canada**	**PE vs. CA**
15-24 years	Both sexes	870^{E}	195,720	4.6%	5.2%	0.6%
	Males	480^{E}	101,870	2.5%	2.7%	0.2%
	Females	390^{E}	93,850	2.1%	2.5%	0.4%
25-44 years	Both sexes	2,850	598,680	15.1%	15.8%	0.7%
	Males	1,120	273,940	5.9%	7.3%	1.4%
	Females	1,730	324,740	9.2%	8.6%	0.6%
45-64 years	Both sexes	7,780	1,543,840	41.3%	40.0%	1.3%
	Males	3,580	721,550	19.0%	19.1%	0.1%
	Females	4,240	822,290	22.3%	21.8%	0.5%
65-74	Both sexes	3,380	653,900	17.9%	17.3%	0.6%
	Males	1,590	297,460	8.4%	7.9%	0.5%
	Females	1,790	356,440	9.5%	9.4%	0.1%
75 & over	Both sexes	3,960	783,770	21.0%	20.8%	0.2%
	Males	1,650	304,200	8.8%	8.1%	0.7%
	Females	2,310	479,570	12.3%	12.7%	0.4%
All (15 & over)	Both sexes	18,840	3,775,910	100%	100%	NA
	Males	8,420	1,699,020	44.7%	45.0%	0.3%
	Females	10,420	2,076,890	55.3%	55.0%	0.3%

Gender Difference in Age Categories

The information from Table 1-4 is depicted as a graph in Figure 1-1 to reinforce the age-gender trends that existed in persons living with disabilities in both PEI and Canada. Considering both sexes, the percentage of the PEI population (Canada figures in brackets) affected by disability was approximately 4.6% (5.2%) among persons age 15 to 24, 15.1% (15.8%) among ages 25 to 44, 41.3% (40.0%) among ages 45 to 64, 17.9% (17.3%) among ages 65 to 74, and 21.0% (20.8%) among persons age 75 and over. The prevalence of disability increases gradually with age, peaking sharply in the 45-64 year age category, and then gradually decreasing with a small surge in the ≥75 year age category. Male-female differences were minimal between PE and CA jurisdictions (<1.4%, Table 1-4). Likewise, gender differences were minimal. Male prevalence exceeded female prevalence minimally at age 15-24 (by 0.4% in PEI and 0.2% in Canada) with the female prevalence consistently exceeding the male prevalence thereafter by 1.1% to 4.6% regardless of age category.

FIGURE 1-1 **PREVALENCE OF A DISABILITY BY AGE AND GENDER IN PEI AND CANADA.**[19]



Source: Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012. Table 3.1 (Canada) and Table 3.3 (Prince Edward Island).

Populations by Age – A Comparative Review

Over the past ten years, there has been a decline in the number of youth under the age of 20 in PEI. In 2005, the population of youth under 20 was 34,602. In 2015, the estimated population is 32, 267. This represents a 6.7% decrease. Over the past ten years, the number of females under 20 years of age decreased by 7.1% and the number of males decreased by 6.3%.

Over the past ten years, the total population of seniors (65+) has increased from 19,655 to 27,180, which is an increase of 38%. During this time, the increase in population for female seniors is 11,073 to 14,622, an increase of 32%. The increase in population for male seniors over the past ten years is 8,582 to 12,378, which is an increase of 44%.

Preliminary estimates for 2015 indicate that Canada has more people 65 years and older than children aged 0 to 14. According to Statistics Canada, this is the first time that this has happened.[20]

The median age in Canada is higher for women (41.4 years) than for men (39.6 years). When comparing the centenarian population in Canada, it is estimated that there are about 22 centenarians per 100,000 persons, and they are mostly women (88.4%).[21]

TABLE 1-5 AGE, BY GENDER, OF PEI'S 2015 AND 2005 POPULATION[22] (NUMBER)

Comparative of 2015 and 2005	Prince Edward Island			Canada		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Population						
2015	146,447	71,333	75,114	35,851,774	17,776,719	18,075,055
2005	138,064	67,543	70,521	32,242,364	15,978,534	16,263,830
0-4 yrs						
2015	7,356	3,716	3,640	1,933,378	990,874	942,504
2005	6,890	3,451	3,439	1,709,407	878,191	831,216
5-9 yrs						
2015	8,046	4,011	4,035	1,951,816	999,592	952,224
2005	8,199	4,216	3,983	1,864,996	954,822	910,174
10-14 yrs						
2015	7,850	3,992	3,858	1,864,202	957,507	906,695
2005	9,439	4,829	4,610	2,124,999	1,087,060	1,037,939
15-19 yrs						
2015	9,015	4,744	4,271	2,099,448	1,079,526	1,019,922
2005	10,074	5,083	4,991	2,176,718	1,119,513	1,057,205
20-24 yrs						
2015	9,506	4,837	4,663	2,465,623	1,263,321	1,202,302
2005	9,306	4,671	4,635	2,234,806	1,143,060	1,091,746
25-29 yrs						
2015	8,025	3,866	4,159	2,467,602	1,239,859	1,227,743
2005	8,040	3,952	4,088	2,151,464	1,084,929	1,066,535
30-34 yrs						
2015	8,133	3,913	4,220	2,501,938	1,247,345	1,254,593
2005	8,510	4,259	4,251	2,182,519	1,099,881	1,082,638
35-39 yrs						
2015	8,658	4,099	4,505	2,403,248	1,197,614	1,205,634
2005	9,139	4,559	4,580	2,346,828	1,184,914	1,161,914
40-44 yrs						
2015	9,236	4,498	4,738	2,350,258	1,173,493	1,176,765
2005	11,307	5,577	5,730	2,760,892	1,391,005	1,369,887
45-49 yrs						
2015	10,195	5,064	5,131	2,433,100	1,218,958	1,214,142
2005	10,808	5,180	5,628	2,621,104	1,310,156	1,310,948
50-54 yrs						
2015	11,846	5,873	5,973	2,763,665	1,387,162	1,376,503
2005	9,891	4,877	5,014	2,314,350	1,146,967	1,167,383

	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
55-59 yrs						
2015	11,255	5,401	5,854	2,602,411	1,298,448	1,303,963
2005	9,753	4,827	4,926	2,016,904	997,763	1,019,141
60-64 yrs						
2015	10,206	4,941	5,265	2,234,159	1,103,532	1,130,627
2005	7,053	3,480	3,573	1,531,876	753,035	778,841
65-69 yrs						
2015	9,764	4,794	4,970	1,909,763	931,688	978,075
2005	5,708	2,809	2,899	1,194,578	574,306	620,272
70-74 yrs						
2015	6,550	3,108	3,442	1,371,375	652,237	719,138
2005	4,769	2,260	2,509	1,044,008	488,250	555,758
75-79 yrs						
2015	4,668	2,186	2,482	998,451	456,202	542,249
2005	3,712	1,638	2,074	863,600	377,242	486,358
80-84 yrs						
2015	3,151	1,304	1,847	742,877	318,867	424,010
2005	2,860	1,084	1,776	628,660	243,277	385,383
85 yrs plus						
2015	3,047	986	2,061	758,460	260,494	497,966
2005	2,606	791	1,815	474,655	144,163	330,492

Women in Atlantic Canada

The table below outlines population changes for females in Atlantic Canada over the past two census periods (2006 and 2011). The population gap between women and men was less in 2011 than in 2006 at older ages. PEI numbers are consistent with national numbers. Women make up an increasing percentage of the population in generally growing increments, especially over age 75.

TABLE 1-6 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES, BY AGE, IN ATLANTIC CANADA, CANADA IN 2006 AND 2011

Comparative of 2011 and 2006	PE	NS	NB	NL	CA
Total Population					
2011	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0
2006	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.0
0-4 yrs					
2011	49.0	48.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
2006	50.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
5-9yrs					
2011	50.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
2006	49.0	49.0	48.0	49.0	49.0
10-14 yrs					
2011	48.0	48.0	48.0	49.0	49.0
2006	48.0	50.0	49.0	49.0	49.0

Comparative of 2011 and 2006	PE	NS	NB	NL	CA
15-19 yrs					
2011	48.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
2006	50.0	49.0	48.0	49.0	49.0
20-24yrs					
2011	50.0	48.0	48.0	49.0	49.0
2006	50.0	50.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
25-29yrs					
2011	50.0	49.0	49.0	50.0	50.0
2006	51.0	52.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
30-34yrs					
2011	52.0	51.0	50.0	51.0	50.0
2006	50.0	51.0	51.0	52.0	50.0
35-39yrs					
2011	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.0
2006	50.0	51.0	50.3	52.0	50.0
40-44yrs					
2011	51.0	50.0	51.0	51.0	50.0
2006	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.0	50.0
45-49yrs					
2011	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.0
2006	52.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.0
50-54yrs					
2011	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.0	50.0
2006	51.0	51.0	51.0	50.0	50.0
55-59yrs					
2011	51.0	51.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
2006	51.0	51.0	50.0	50.0	51.0
60-64yrs					
2011	51.0	51.0	50.0	50.0	51.0
2006	50.0	51.0	50.0	50.0	51.0
65-69yrs					
2011	51.0	51.0	50.0	51.0	51.0
2006	50.0	40.0	51.0	50.0	52.0
70-74yrs					
2011	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.0	53.0
2006	53.0	53.0	54.0	52.0	53.0
75-79yrs					
2011	55.0	55.0	56.0	54.0	55.0
2006	55.0	57.0	57.0	56.0	56.0
80-84yrs					
2011	59.0	60.0	60.0	59.0	59.0
2006	61.0	62.0	61.0	59.0	61.0
85-89yrs					
2011	66.0	66.0	65.0	63.0	65.0
2006	68.0	68.0	68.0	67.0	66.0

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Comparative of 2011 and 2006	PE	NS	NB	NL	CA
90-94yrs					
2011	75.0	72.0	72.0	73.0	72.0
2006	72.0	74.0	74.0	72.0	74.0
95 to 99yrs					
2011	78.0	81.0	78.0	79.0	79.0
2006	79.0	84.0	78.0	78.0	80.0
100yrs and over					
2011	84.0	89.0	83.0	98.0	86.0
2006	97.0	93.0	84.0	95.0	86.0

Fertility Rates

The fertility rate (children per woman) in PEI in 2014 was 1.62.[23] This rate was unchanged for PEI since the last census in 2011 (see table 1-7.)

In 2011, the fertility rate for Canada was 1.61. This is well below the replacement fertility rate of 2.1, or the number of children per woman required to maintain the population.[24]

TABLE 1-7 FERTILITY RATE, CANADA AND ATLANTIC PROVINCES (TOTAL FERTILITY RATE)

Jurisdiction	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada	1.66	1.68	1.67	1.63	1.61
Prince Edward Island	1.63	1.73	1.69	1.62	1.62
Nova Scotia	1.48	1.54	1.50	1.47	1.47
New Brunswick	1.52	1.59	1.59	1.58	1.54
Newfoundland	1.46	1.58	1.59	1.58	1.45

Births are one way to build the PEI population and sustain a favourable dependency ratio (total dependency ratio is defined as the number of persons under age 15 plus those aged 65 and older expressed as a percentage of persons aged 15 to 64.) It is the dependent population (youth and seniors) being supported by the working –age population. This is a practical policy application of female (and family) statistics to population planning. The ratio changes with fertility patterns. *Prince Edward Island Population Projections 2014-2053"* projects that the ratio will steadily increase and peak at 75.1% by 2039 (see Figure 1-2.) In 2013, there were 2.0 people of working age per one dependent person (0 to 14 or 65 and older). By 2035, this figure is projected to decrease to 1.3 persons of working age before increasing slightly to 1.4 persons in 2053.[25]

FIGURE 1-2 FERTILITY RATE 1973-2053

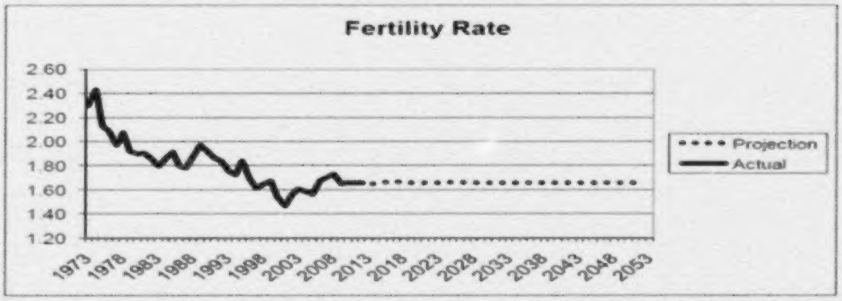

TABLE 1-8 BIRTHS AND BIRTH ESTIMATES, BY PROVINCE AND TERRITORY[26]

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Canada	376,951	377,897	382,980	386,044	388,729
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,775	4,552	4,533	4,484	4,409
Prince Edward Island	1,428	1,426	1,431	1,429	1,428
Nova Scotia	8,818	8,727	8,687	8,613	8,588
New Brunswick	7,140	7,028	6,933	6,827	6,715
Quebec	88,611	88,311	89,000	88,250	86,950
Ontario	139,448	139,658	141,248	142,970	144,395
Manitoba	15,614	15,702	15,979	16,248	16,540
Saskatchewan	14,438	14,498	14,951	15,345	15,676
Alberta	50,853	52,230	54,054	56,078	57,677
British Columbia	43,908	43,774	44,153	43,781	44,323
Yukon	404	440	445	439	443
Northwest Territories	676	692	697	695	687
Nunavut	838	859	869	885	898

Births and Birth Estimates

The number of births (and birth estimates) has virtually remained the same over the past five years in Prince Edward Island. The number of births (and birth estimates) has decreased in the rest of Atlantic Canada, with the largest decrease (7.6%) in Newfoundland and Labrador. The total number of births in Canada has risen by three percent in the past five years. The largest increase in all of Canada was in the province of Alberta, with an increase of 13.4%.

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Marital Status

Out of the 55,233 people who are single in PEI, 48% are female and 52% are male. The ratio for single, married, separated and living common law tends to hover around the 50:50 mark for both males and females in PEI. The gender gap widens when it comes to ratio of females divorced (59%) to males divorced (41%) and widens even further when it comes to the ratio of widowed females (82%) to widowed males (18%).

TABLE 1-9 POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, BY ATLANTIC PROVINCES 2014[27]

	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
	number of persons				
Total					
Both sexes	**35,540,419**	**526,977**	**146,283**	**942,668**	**753,914**
Male	**17,624,990**	**259,781**	**71,258**	**462,120**	**372,684**
Female	**17,915,429**	**267,196**	**75,025**	**480,548**	**381,230**
Single					
Both sexes	14,207,235	187,682	**55,233**	352,179	275,023
Male	7,565,914	100,230	**28,658**	187,911	148,047
Female	6,641,321	87,452	**26,575**	164,268	126,976
Married					
Both sexes	13,646,600	235,052	**63,091**	385,437	309,318
Male	6,872,175	118,002	**31,759**	192,591	155,393
Female	6,774,425	117,050	**31,332**	192,846	153,925
Separated					
Both sexes	816,103	9,313	**3,749**	25,239	21,873
Male	365,079	4,166	**1,796**	11,180	9,838
Female	451,024	5,147	**1,953**	14,059	12,035
Living common law					
Both sexes	3,284,828	41,831	**9,539**	76,816	70,440
Male	1,685,284	21,647	**4,834**	39,052	35,733
Female	1,599,544	20,184	**4,705**	37,764	34,707
Widowed					
Both sexes	1,734,614	30,903	**7,960**	56,210	43,050
Male	348,740	6,518	**1,459**	11,607	8,715
Female	1,385,874	24,385	**6,501**	44,603	34,335
Divorced					
Both sexes	1,851,039	22,196	**6,711**	46,787	34,210
Male	787,798	9,218	**2,752**	19,779	14,958
Female	1,063,241	12,978	**3,959**	27,008	19,252

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 051-0042.

Families

According to the most recent census data, the total number of families in PEI in 2011 was 40,850, with married-couple families making up 72.7%. The next most common family type was female lone-parent families, of which there were 5,250 or in PEI in 2011, 12.8% of all families in PEI. Common-law-couple families made up 11.2% and male lone-parent families made up 3.26%.

TABLE 1-10 PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY TYPES, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Family Type		
	2006	2011
Married Couple Families	73.2	72.7
Female Lone Parent Families	13.4	12.8
Male Lone Parent Families	2.9	3.3
Common Law Couple Families	10.4	11.2

More than half (57.7%) of families in PEI have children at home. Of those, 46.8% have one child, 36.2% have two children and 17.0% have three or more children at home.[28]

Women lead 79.7% of lone-parent families in PEI.[29] The majority (60.8%) of female led lone-parent families have one child at home. An additional (27.7%) have two children at home and (11.4%) of female led lone-parent families have three or more children at home.[30]

TABLE 1-11 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LONE-PARENT FAMILY HOMES, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

2011 Female Lone-Parent Family Homes	
Lone Parent with 1 child in the home	60.8%
Lone Parent with 2 children in the home	27.7%
Lone Parent with 3 or more children in the home	11.4%

TABLE 1-12 CENSUS FAMILIES IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY FAMILY STRUCTURE AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN, IN ATLANTIC CANADA (2011 CENSUS)[31]

Family Type	Canada	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.B	N.S.
All families	**9,389,700**	**159,385**	**40,850**	**224,590**	**270,065**
Without children at home	**3,752,560**	70,490	17,275	102,230	121,240
With children at home	**5,637,135**	88,890	23,575	122,355	148,830
Families of married couples	**6,293,950**	114,335	29,695	152,455	184,870
Without children at home	**2,891,215**	59,155	14,660	82,075	97,760
With children at home	**3,402,735**	55,180	15,035	70,385	87,110
Families of common-law couples	**1,567,910**	20,630	4,570	35,945	38,460
Without children at home	**861,350**	11,335	2,615	20,160	23,475
With children at home	**706,560**	9,290	1,955	15,790	14,985
Lone-parent families	**1,527,845**	24,420	6,580	36,185	46,735
Male parent	**327,545**	4,695	1,330	7,450	9,110
Female parent	**1,200,295**	19,725	5,250	28,740	37,625

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TABLE 1-14 NUMBER OF DRIVERS BY AGE RANGE AS OF APRIL 1, 2010.

Age Range	No. of Female Drivers	No. of Male Drivers	Total Number
15-19	1,543	1,723	**3,266**
20-24	3,943	3,792	**7,735**
25-34	7,120	6,629	**13,749**
35-44	8,409	7,995	**16,404**
45-54	9,457	10,145	**19,602**
55-64	9,524	9,446	**18,970**
65-74	5,585	5,924	**11,509**
75-84	2,800	2,983	**5,783**
85 plus	429	484	**913**
Total	**48,810**	**49,121**	**97,931**

TABLE 1-15 NUMBER OF DRIVERS BY AGE RANGE AS OF APRIL 1, 2005.

Age Range	No. of Female Drivers	No. of Male Drivers	Total Number
15-19	2,179	2,272	**4,451**
20-24	4,002	3,829	**7,831**
25-34	7,557	6,940	**14,497**
35-44	9,252	8,845	**18,097**
45-54	10,150	9,916	**20,066**
55-64	8,147	8,387	**16,534**
65-74	4,562	5,015	**9,577**
75-84	2,283	2,495	**4,778**
85 plus	504	547	**1051**
Total	**48,636**	**48,246**	**96,882**

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2 EDUCATION

This chapter contains a review of data collected nationally, provincially and by institution about PEI women in education. Information is included about elementary, and secondary education. For example:

- At the elementary and secondary level, girls are more likely to be enrolled in French Immersion programs in PEI schools.
- PEI males substantially outnumber females in apprenticeship and trades degrees as their highest level of education. PEI women make up almost two thirds of Islander enrollments at universities, including 61.9% of current UPEI students in 2014-2015.[32]
- PEI females are comparatively under-represented in the fields of architecture, engineering, and related technologies, and are predominant in the fields of health, parks, recreation and fitness. These findings are consistent with national trends. At Holland College, females are more likely to be in the fields of Health and Community Studies (for example, Practical Nursing and Early Childhood Care and Education), Business (for example, Accounting Technology, Medical Support Services), and Tourism (for example, Tourism and Travel Management).
- At UPEI, the number of women enrolled in the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine Program greatly exceeds the number of men, with women making up 86.6% of current students.[33]

Elementary and Secondary Education

English Language Schools

TABLE 2-1 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS REGISTERED IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FROM 2009-2010 TO 2014 TO 2015[34]

		2009-2010					2010-2011			
		Male		Female			Male		Female	
Grade	Total	#	%	#	%	Total	#	%	#	%
K	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,337	655	49.0%	682	51.0%
1	1,443	709	49.1%	734	50.9%	1,550	797	51.4%	753	48.6%
2	1,348	676	50.1%	672	49.9%	1,447	718	49.6%	729	50.4%
3	1,264	652	51.6%	612	48.4%	1,357	673	49.6%	684	50.4%
4	1,382	710	51.4%	672	48.6%	1,283	655	51.1%	628	48.9%
5	1,388	744	53.6%	644	46.4%	1,392	718	51.6%	674	48.4%
6	1,445	723	50.0%	722	50.0%	1,395	741	53.1%	654	46.9%
7	1,636	858	52.4%	778	47.6%	1,465	731	49.9%	734	50.1%
8	1,735	905	52.2%	830	47.8%	1,643	866	52.7%	777	47.3%
9	1,805	951	52.7%	854	47.3%	1,750	905	51.7%	845	48.3%
10	1,888	975	51.6%	913	48.4%	1,947	1,026	52.7%	921	47.3%
11	1,984	1,045	52.7%	939	47.3%	1,843	945	51.3%	898	48.7%
12	1,922	976	50.8%	946	49.2%	1,933	1,005	52.0%	928	48.0%
Total	19,240	9,924	51.6%	9,316	48.4%	20,342	10,435	51.3%	9,907	48.7%

		2011-2012					2012-2013			
		Male		Female			Male		Female	
Grade	Total	#	%	#	%	Total	#	%	#	%
K	1,402	742	52.9%	660	47.1%	1,386	681	49.1%	705	50.9%
1	1,337	649	48.5%	688	51.5%	1,386	713	51.4%	673	48.6%
2	1,554	799	51.4%	755	48.6%	1,335	650	48.7%	685	51.3%
3	1,470	731	49.7%	739	50.3%	1,549	793	51.2%	756	48.8%
4	1,364	687	50.4%	677	49.6%	1,475	736	49.9%	739	50.1%
5	1,301	668	51.3%	633	48.7%	1,368	685	50.1%	683	49.9%
6	1,410	726	51.5%	684	48.5%	1,298	665	51.2%	633	48.8%
7	1,417	747	52.7%	670	47.3%	1,441	740	51.4%	701	48.6%
8	1,477	739	50.0%	738	50.0%	1,407	743	52.8%	664	47.2%
9	1,670	875	52.4%	795	47.6%	1,479	737	49.8%	742	50.2%
10	1,906	999	52.4%	907	47.6%	1,818	956	52.6%	862	47.4%
11	1,887	986	52.3%	901	47.7%	1,820	961	52.8%	859	47.2%
12	1,782	913	51.2%	869	48.8%	1,815	926	51.0%	889	49.0%
Total	19,977	10,261	51.4%	9,716	48.6%	19,577	9,986	51.0%	9,591	49.0%

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		2013-2014					2014-2015			
		Male		Female			Male		Female	
Grade	Total	#	%	#	%	Total	#	%	#	%
K	1,464	753	51.4%	711	48.6%	1,410	723	51.3%	687	48.7%
1	1,397	672	48.1%	725	51.9%	1,463	753	51.5%	710	48.5%
2	1,376	714	51.9%	662	48.1%	1,408	682	48.4%	726	51.6%
3	1,341	650	48.5%	691	51.5%	1,379	722	52.4%	657	47.6%
4	1,542	793	51.4%	749	48.6%	1,358	667	49.1%	691	50.9%
5	1,482	737	49.7%	745	50.3%	1,550	799	51.5%	751	48.5%
6	1,368	691	50.5%	677	49.5%	1,509	752	49.8%	757	50.2%
7	1,328	676	50.9%	652	49.1%	1,400	702	50.1%	698	49.9%
8	1,441	740	51.4%	701	48.6%	1,347	685	50.9%	662	49.1%
9	1,417	742	52.4%	675	47.6%	1,462	750	51.3%	712	48.7%
10	1,641	836	50.9%	805	49.1%	1,591	840	52.8%	751	47.2%
11	1,736	920	53.0%	816	47.0%	1,537	775	50.4%	762	49.6%
12	1,784	926	51.9%	858	48.1%	1,699	911	53.6%	788	46.4%
Total	19,317	9,850	51.0%	9,467	49.0%	19,113	9,761	51.1%	9,352	48.9%

French Immersion and French Language Schools

In 2014-2015, girls made up 53.6 % of all French Immersion students in PEI and 60.8% of French Immersion students enrolled in kindergarten.

Girls currently make up a higher percentage of students registered in French Immersion programs in elementary and secondary schools in PEI.

Girls made up 50.0% of PEI French language students in 2011/12, 51.1% in 2012-13 and 52.3% in 2013/14. Girls made up 60.8 % of kindergarten students in the 2014/15 school year, up from 54.5% in 2012/13 and 57.3% in 2013/14 (Table 2-2.)

TABLE 2-2 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS REGISTERED IN FRENCH FIRST LANGUAGE SCHOOLING IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND[35]

	2009-2010				2010-2011				2011-12			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
Grade	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
K	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	57.7	30	42.3	36	43.4	47	56.6
1	36	50.7	35	49.3	37	50.0	37	50.0	43	59.7	29	40.3
2	38	51.4	36	48.6	38	53.5	33	46.5	38	49.4	39	50.6
3	24	38.1	39	61.9	38	50.7	37	49.3	35	50.0	35	50.0
4	36	47.4	40	52.6	23	35.9	41	64.1	39	51.3	37	48.7
5	42	50.0	42	50.0	36	46.2	42	53.8	25	38.5	40	61.5
6	28	52.8	25	47.2	40	51.3	38	48.7	37	47.4	41	52.6
7	38	55.9	30	44.1	27	54.0	23	46.0	36	52.2	33	47.8
8	28	52.8	25	47.2	38	54.3	32	45.7	25	54.3	21	45.7
9	36	52.9	32	47.1	28	53.8	24	46.2	37	54.4	31	45.6
10	25	54.3	21	45.7	34	50.0	34	50.0	26	56.5	20	43.5
11	11	50.0	11	50.0	24	53.3	21	46.7	29	46.0	34	54.0
12	21	56.8	16	43.2	14	58.3	10	41.7	21	51.2	20	48.8
Total	363	50.1	352	49.2	418	51.0	402	49.0	427	50.0	427	50.0

	2012-2013				2013-2014				2014-2015			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
Grade	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
K	35	45.5	42	54.5	32	42.7	43	57.3	29	39.2	45	60.8
1	36	43.4	47	56.6	31	42.5	42	57.5	35	43.8	45	56.3
2	41	61.2	26	38.8	35	42.7	47	57.3	26	37.1	44	62.9
3	38	52.1	35	47.9	41	61.2	26	38.8	29	38.7	46	61.3
4	29	46.0	34	54.0	38	50.0	38	50.0	41	58.6	29	41.4
5	35	48.6	37	51.4	28	44.4	35	55.6	37	49.3	38	50.7
6	22	36.1	39	63.9	35	47.3	39	52.7	28	45.9	33	54.1
7	33	46.5	38	53.5	20	36.4	35	63.6	31	47.7	34	52.3
8	35	54.7	29	45.3	32	49.2	33	50.8	21	38.9	33	61.1
9	24	54.5	20	45.5	35	57.4	26	42.6	31	50.0	31	50.0
10	27	50.0	27	50.0	16	44.4	20	55.6	33	62.3	20	37.7
11	22	53.7	19	46.3	25	51.0	24	49.0	16	44.4	20	55.6
12	28	47.5	31	52.5	20	52.6	18	47.4	26	52.0	24	48.0
Total	405	48.9	424	51.1	388	47.7	426	52.3	383	46.4	442	53.6

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Highest Educational Attainment

In 2011, females in PEI were more likely than males to have a high school certificate or equivalent, a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma, a university certificate or diplomas below the bachelor level or a university certificate, diploma or degree as their highest level of educational attainment. Males were more likely than females to have no certificate, diploma or degree, or to have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma as their highest level of education (Table 2-3.)

TABLE 2-3 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES AND MALES AGE 15 AND OVER BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINMENT IN 2011.[36]

	PEI		CANADA	
	Males	Female	Males	Females
no certificate, diploma or degree	55.4	44.6	50.0	50.0
high School certificate or equivalent	48.6	51.4	47.4	52.6
apprenticeship or trade certificate or diploma	66.5	33.5	65.4	34.6
college, CEGEP, or other non-university certificate or diploma	36.3	63.7	42.6	57.4
university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	31.4	68.7	42.7	57.3
university certificate, diploma or degree	44.5	55.5	47.3	52.7

Data from the 2011 Census, which can be seen in Table 2-3, tells us that 33.5% of Islanders whose highest level of education attainment was an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma were female. Additionally, 43.9% of Aboriginal Islanders whose highest level of educational attainment was an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma were female. This is consistent with the 2006 census.

Also in 2011, females made up 63.7% of Islanders whose highest level of education attainment was a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma. Women comprised 89.1% of Aboriginal Islanders whose highest level of educational attainment was a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma in 2011.

Women comprised an average of 39.1% of enrollments of Islanders in colleges from 2006[37] to 2011. In 2011, only 34.3% of college degrees, diplomas and certificates granted to Islanders were earned by women.

Table 2-4 shows the percentage of females within each category of educational attainment and compares it to the percentage of males, in both PEI and Canada, which helps us to understand which levels females are most and least likely to have attained.

TABLE 2-4 PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER IN 2006[38] AND 2011.[39]

	Year	PEI		Canada	
		% Males	% Females	% Males	% Females
no certificate, diploma or degree	2006	30.3	23.1	24.1	23.5
	2011	25.1	18.7	20.6	19.6
high school certificate or equivalent	2006	25.4	25.8	24.3	26.7
	2011	26.5	26.0	24.9	26.2
apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	2006	13.7	7.0	14.3	7.6
	2011	14.5	6.8	14.5	7.3
college, CEGEP or other non university certificate or diploma	2006	15.2	23.9	15.3	19.2
	2011	15.9	25.9	15.9	20.4
university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	2006	2.7	4.8	3.8	5.0
	2011	2.2	4.5	3.9	4.9
university certificate, diploma or degree	2006	12.7	15.3	18.2	18.1
	2011	15.8	18.2	20.2	21.5
TOTAL	2006	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9
	2011	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.9

The 2011 data tells us that 14.5% of males, compared to 6.8% of females, had an apprenticeship or trade certificate as their highest level of education, consistent with national percentages.

In PEI, males are almost twice as likely as females to have an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma as their highest level of educational attainment.

Table 2-4 also shows that 18.2% of female Islanders between the ages of 15 and 65 had a university certificate, diploma or degree, compared with 15.8% of Island males and 21.5% of Canadian females.

Table 2-5 shows that in 2011 only 8.2% of Aboriginal Island females ages 15 years and over had a university certificate, diploma or degree, compared with 18.3% of Aboriginal Island males and 9.2% of Canadian Aboriginal females.[40]

TABLE 2-5 PERCENTAGE OF ABORIGINAL MALES AND FEMALES HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR TOTAL POPULATION AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER.[41]

	PEI		Canada	
	% Males	% Females	% Males	% Females
no certificate, diploma or degree	40.9	36.4	41.0	35.6
high school certificate or equivalent	18.3	22.3	23.4	24.4
apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	16.1	9.8	16.1	7.8
college, CEGEP or other non university certificate or diploma	3.7	22.3	12.4	19.5
university certificate or diploma below the bachelor level	2.2	1.6	2.1	3.5
university certificate, diploma or degree	18.3	8.2	5.5	9.2

Apprenticeship

The numbers in the table below represent Newly Registered Apprentices only for the years indicated, up to October of 2015. This data does not include those individuals who have completed their apprenticeship training or have stopped apprenticeship training, nor active apprentices indentured prior to 2011. This data set is only current as of October 2015 as new apprentices may register at any time.

TABLE 2-6 NEWLY REGISTERED APPRENTICES (JANUARY 2011 TO OCTOBER 2015) BY GENDER

	2011		2012		2013	
TRADES	F	M	F	M	F	M
Agricultural Equipment Technician	0	1	0	0	0	0
Automotive Service Technician	1	17	0	6	2	34
Boilermaker	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bricklayer	0	1	0	3	0	0
Cabinetmaker	1	2	1	3	0	2
Carpenter	3	31	1	33	0	30
Construction Electrician	0	28	3	33	2	41
Cook	3	6	7	8	14	19
Farm Technician	2	3	0	7	1	6
Hairstylist	2	0	6	0	4	0
Heavy Duty Equipment Technician	0	2	0	0	0	0
Industrial Electrician	0	4	0	6	0	6
Industrial Mechanic (Millwright)	0	0	0	2	0	3
Instrumentation and Control Technician	0	3	0	0	0	1
Ironworker (Generalist)	0	10	0	2	0	7
Landscape Horticulturalist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinist	0	6	0	4	0	2
Metal Fabricator	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mobile Crane Operator	0	0	0	2	0	1
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer	0	0	0	1	0	1
Oil Heat System Technician	0	0	0	2	0	2
Plumber	0	13	0	11	1	14
Powerline Technician	0	2	0	5	0	1
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning Mechanic	0	2	0	4	0	8
Sheet Metal Worker	0	1	0	5	0	1
Sprinkler System Installer	0	0	0	2	0	0
Steam fitter/Pipefitter	0	2	0	5	0	4
Truck and Transport Mechanic	0	1	0	3	0	10
Welder	0	7	0	23	1	28
Totals	12	142	18	172	25	223

College and University Enrollment

In the 2012-2013 school year, there were 1,059 females enrolled in colleges. Of those, 699 (66.0%) were enrolled full-time and 357 (33.7%) part-time. 2,760 females were enrolled in university, 2,364 (85.7%) were enrolled full-time and 396 (14.3%) were enrolled part-time.[42]

> *PEI females are more likely to enroll in universities, and less likely to enroll in colleges, than PEI males.*

In the seven school years from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013, PEI females were registered in colleges at a lower percentage than males, their participation ranging from a low of 36.9% in 2008-2009 to a high of 41.1% in 2009-2010 (Table 2-7.)

TABLE 2-7 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ATLANTIC CANADIAN COLLEGES THAT WERE FEMALE, FOR THE 2006-2007 TO 2012-2013 SCHOOL YEAR[43]

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Prince Edward Island	38.3	38.4	36.9	41.1	40.9	40.9	40.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	46.4	47.3	48.1	48.0	49.1	50.6	48.0
Nova Scotia	48.9	49.8	52.5	51.1	51.1	51.2	51.7
New Brunswick	46.3	46.3	46.3	46.2	51.0	51.1	50.7
Canada	55.6	55.0	54.5	53.8	53.7	53.9	54.5

Island females are more likely than Canadian females in general to enroll in University.

In 2012-2013, and over the previous four school years, Island females attended university in higher percentages than males. In the 2012-2013 school year, Island females made up 63.3% of registrants, compared to 56.9% nationally (Table 2-8.)

TABLE 2-8 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY THAT WERE FEMALE, FOR THE 2008-2009 TO 2012-2013 SCHOOL YEARS[44]

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Prince Edward Island	64.0	62.7	63.0	62.9	63.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	60.5	59.8	59.6	59.2	59.0
Nova Scotia	59.1	58.8	58.5	58.2	57.6
New Brunswick	60.0	59.9	59.4	58.5	58.1
Canada	57.6	57.4	57.2	57.0	56.9

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University of Prince Edward Island

Females made up 61.9% of current UPEI students in the 2014-2015 school year.

In the 2014-2015 school year, 4,404 students were enrolled at UPEI. Females made up 61.9% of all students in all programs. In undergraduate programs, females made up 63.9% of fourth-year students, 59.4% of third-year students, 53.9% of second-year students and 58.9% of first-year students.[45]

TABLE 2-9 NUMBER OF FEMALES AND MALES ENROLLED IN UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE PROGRAMS (EXCLUDING BACHELOR OF EDUCATION AND DOCTOR OF VETERINARY MEDICINE) AT UPEI IN 2014-2015[46]

	Year of Study											
	Non program		1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year		4th Year		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Undergraduate	211	92	569	397	450	385	433	296	491	277	2,154	1,447
Graduate											249	148

In 2014-2015, women made up 69.3%, (106 females and 47 males), of all students enrolled in the Bachelor of Education Program and 86.6% (219 females and 34 males) of students enrolled in the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine program. Women also made up 62.7% of students in graduate programs. There were 2,728 females and 1,676 males enrolled in all programs in 2014-2015.[47]

Part-Time Students

PEI females enrolled in college tend to make up a higher percentage of part-time students than males. Although they made up only 40.9% of students in 2010-2011 (Table 2-7), females made up 59.8% of part-time registrants. This is down slightly from the previous year when females made up 60.1% of part-time students in 2009-2010 (Table 2-10.)

TABLE 2-10 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES ENROLLED IN COLLEGE PART-TIME[48]

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Prince Edward Island	57.0	60.1	59.8	59.7	51.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	48.4	48.2	49.5	51.7	49.2
Nova Scotia	67.5	59.9	61.2	58.7	55.7
New Brunswick	58.0	57.8	61.0	60.5	60.0
Canada	54.1	53.4	53.9	54.2	55.7

Although females made up an average of 64.1% of part-time students enrolled at University in Prince Edward Island over the school years 2008-2009 to 2012-2013, this is not disproportionally high compared to their overall average student participation for those same years (63.2%) (Tables 2-8 and 2-11.)

TABLE 2-11 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY PART-TIME[49]

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Prince Edward Island	63.8	60.7	66.5	67.4	62.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	62.0	60.3	61.4	60.8	60.1
Nova Scotia	66.0	65.9	63.5	63.4	63.6
New Brunswick	63.9	65.1	62.1	61.9	60.6
Canada	60.9	60.9	60.7	60.2	59.8

In the 2012-2013 school year at the University of Prince Edward Island, 63.9 % of students were registered part-time students. Of these, 62% were female. Females made up 63.5% of full-time students.

Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates Granted

PEI women are more likely to graduate from university than PEI men and Canadian women overall.

In 2012, 585 (64.1%) of university degrees, diplomas and certificates and 432 (32.0%) of college degrees, diplomas and certificates granted to Islanders were earned by women. In the same year, 59.6% of university degrees, diplomas and certificates and 55.8% of college degrees, diplomas and certificates in Canada were granted to women (Table 2-12.)

In 2012, 327 (35.9%) of university degrees, diplomas and certificates and 666 or (49.3%) of college degrees, diplomas and certificates granted to Islanders were earned by men. In the same year, 40.4% of university degrees, diplomas and certificates and 43.8% of college degrees, diplomas and certificates in Canada were granted to men (Table 2-13.)

TABLE 2-12 PERCENTAGE OF DEGREES, DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO WOMEN IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CANADA, IN 2012[50]

	PEI	Canada
University degrees, diplomas and certificates	64.1%	59.6%
College degrees, diplomas and certificates	32.0%	55.8%

TABLE 2-13 PERCENTAGE OF DEGREES, DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED TO MEN IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CANADA, IN 2012[51]

	PEI	Canada
University degrees, diplomas and certificates	35.9%	40.4%
College degrees, diplomas and certificates	49.3%	43.8%

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Major Field of Study

In 2012, 45% of PEI females 15 years and older had a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, compared to 43.9% of males in that age group, and 58% of Canadian females. Of those PEI females who had a post-secondary certificate, diploma or degree, the highest percentage, at 24.8%, had done their studies in business, management and public administration. The lowest percentage of PEI females, at 0.6% had received their degree, certificate or diploma in mathematics, computer and information science (Table 2-14.)

TABLE 2-14 MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY FOR FEMALES 15 YEARS AND OVER WITH POST-SECONDARY CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA OR DEGREE FROM 2010 TO 2012[52]

	% of Females					
	2010		2011		2012	
Field of Study	PEI	Canada	PEI	Canada	PEI	Canada
Education	9.7	9.6	12.7	9.4	9.7	9.2
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	2.5	4.8	2.4	4.7	2.7	4.6
Humanities	5.7	12.9	6.4	12.8	4.7	12.3
Social and behavioral sciences and law	16.5	17.6	17.3	17.5	15.6	17.6
Business, management and public administration	21.5	22.1	21.8	21.8	24.8	21.6
Physical and life sciences and technologies	5.7	4.4	4.9	4.3	5.6	4.3
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.4
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	2.2	3.2	2.1	3.2	1.5	3.2
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.2	1.6
Health and related fields	25.8	18.7	23.	19.1	24.5	19.7
Personal, protective and transportation services	8.2	2.4	7.6	2.5	9.1	2.6

When we look at the percentage of women with post-secondary certificates, diplomas or degrees within each field of study, we can see that there remain gender trends, where men or women make up a large percentage of those with education in a given field of study.

Consistent with national numbers, PEI females are extremely underrepresented in the field of mathematics, computer and information services and dominate in the fields of education.

For example, PEI men make up 91.9% of Islanders with a degree, certificate or diploma in architecture, engineering and related technologies, which is higher than the percentage of Canadian men in 2012 (Table 2-15.)

PEI females make up more than 70% of Islanders who have completed post-secondary education in the fields of education and social and behavioural sciences and law; they also make up over 60% of Islanders who have completed post-secondary education in the field of health, parks, recreation and fitness.

TABLE 2-15 GENDER DIVISION WITHIN EACH MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY IN 2012[53]

Field of Study	PEI			Canada		
	Male	Female	Unknown	Male	Female	Unknown
Education	33	99	36	7,605	25,440	15
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	9	27	0	7,590	12,720	45
Humanities	33	48	-	20,640	34,104	12
Social and behavioural sciences and law	54	159	-	20,826	48,855	54
Business, management and public administration	156	252	114	44,448	59,958	261
Physical and life sciences and technologies	45	57	-	9,930	11,802	6
Mathematics, computers and information sciences	36	6	75	9,294	3,720	81
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	237	15	3	45,561	8,970	60
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	30	12	-	4,506	4,431	6
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	123	249	45	14,652	54,708	126
Personal, protective and transportation services	237	93	18	10,809	7,335	57

Holland College

At Holland College, females are more likely to be in the fields of health and community studies which includes programs such as practical nursing and early child care and education; business (which includes such programs as accounting technology and medical support services) and tourism which includes travel and tourism management (Table 2-16.)

TABLE 2-16 PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE REGISTRANTS IN HOLLAND COLLEGE PROGRAMS[54]

PROGRAM	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Applied Sciences and Engineering Technology	25	19	31	29	54
Atlantic Police Academy	21	11	15	19	20
College Foundation	44	55	43	52	59
Culinary	47	57	53	56	49
Health and Community Studies	81	82	80	79	81
Marine	3	0	2	5	4
Media and Computer Studies	33	43	26	35	34
School of Performing Art	N/A	75	26	72	50
Sports and Recreation	35	29	15	24	27
Tourism and Business	77	72	70	74	73
Trades and Industrial Technology	9	9	16	28	5
All Programs	50	48	46	43	46

UPEI Faculty

As of September 25, 2015, the total number of full-time and part-time faculty is 387. The total number of women faculty is 185 (47.8%). These numbers include sessional instructors currently teaching as well as senior administrators and deans that hold an academic appointment.[55]

3 WORK AND INCOME

In this chapter, you will find statistics about women's participation in the labour force, their income and earnings and highlights of PEI research on women's historical participation.

- In 2014, 65.1% of Island females participated in the labour force in 2014, compared to 72.4% of Island males.[56] Island women are slightly more likely to participate in the labour force than Canadian women in general.
- According to the 2011 Census, women made up 49.3% of PEI's labour force in 2010. Women in PEI make up a higher percentage of the total work force than Canadian women. Aboriginal women in PEI are slightly more likely than PEI women in general to be in the labour force.
- Island women work fewer paid hours per week than men, averaging 30.4 hours, compared to men's 38.4 hours.[57]
- Women made up 68.1% of Islanders who worked part-time in 2014.[58] Island women working part time averaged 17.9 hours per week compared to men's 17.2 hours.[59] The average weekly wage rate for women working part-time was $273.49, while for men the average rate was $233.82.[60]
- In 2014, the unemployment rate for women in PEI was 9.1%, compared with 12.1% for PEI men, and 6.4% for Canadian women. The population cohort with the lowest unemployment rate in 2014 was females aged 25 to 44, with a rate of 7.1%.[61]
- Women in PEI are represented most predominantly in health, business, finance and administrative occupations, and occupations in education, law and social, community and government services. They make up less than a quarter of Islanders working in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; 60.4% of Islanders working in tourism-related occupations; 56.8% of all Islanders working in public administration occupations; 84.8% of Islanders working in health occupations; and 66.1% of Islanders working in educational services. Women in PEI are less likely than men, and less likely than Canadian women, to be self employed.[62]
- The median income for Island females in 2010 was $23,980, compared to $27,762 for PEI males. More than one-fifth of women's income in PEI comes from government transfers. The median income for all census families in PEI for 2010 was $68,014, compared to $60,978 for couple families and $39,205 for lone-parent families.[63]

PEI Women in the Labour Force

65.1% of Island females 15 years and over participated in the labour force,[64] compared to 72.4% of Island males.[65] In 2014, nationally, 61% of females over 15 years participated in the labour force along with 70% of males.[66]

Island women are more slightly likely to participate in the labour force than Canadian women in general.

In 2014, women made up 48.9% of PEI's labour force, and 47.3% of Canada's labour force.[67]

Women in PEI make up a higher percentage of the total work force than Canadian women in general.

Time Spent Doing Paid Work

Women worked fewer paid hours per week than men in 2014, averaging 30.4 hours, compared to men's 38.4 hours. Nationally, women worked an average of 29.2 hours a week and men worked an average of 36.3 hours.[68]

Island women work fewer paid hours per week than men.

Women made up 46.2% of Island workers who worked full-time in 2014.[69]

Part-time Work

Those who worked part-time in PEI in 2014 made up 16.1% of the Island work force. Of those, 68.1% were women.[70]

Women made up 68.1% of Islanders
who worked part-time in 2014.

Women who worked part time made an average weekly wage of $273.49, compared to $233.82 made by males working part time.[71]

TABLE 3-1 REASONS FOR PART-TIME WORK IN CANADA BY SEX AND AGE GROUP[72]

	Men				Women			
	TOTAL	15-24	25-44	45 and over	TOTAL	15-24	25-44	45 and over
Own illness	4.2	0.8	6.3	7.0	3.4	0.5	2.9	6.2
Caring for children	1.3	x	4.1	1.1	12.2	1.2	31.8	5.3
Other personal/family responsibilities	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.9	3.4	0.4	4.4	4.9
Going to school	35.5	71.8	18.4	1.1	25.4	71.4	9.2	0.8
Personal Preference	26.5	5.0	16.6	58.4	27.5	5.3	16.1	55.0
Other voluntary	2.1	1.2	3.9	2.2	1.8	1.1	2.5	1.9
Other[1]	29.2	20.5	48.8	28.3	26.3	20.1	33.0	25.9
Total employed part-time (thousands)	1,145.5	497.9	238.1	409.5	2,286.8	714.1	705.4	867.3
% employed part-time[2]	12.3	40.1	6.0	10.0	27.0	57.3	19.3	24.3

1. Includes business conditions and unable to find full-time work.
2. Expressed as a percentage of total employed.

From 1976 to 2013 in PEI, the number of women working full-time has increased steadily and noticeably over time. The number of women working part time has increased slightly, as has the number of men working full time. The number of men working part time has only increased less than 5%.

FIGURE 3-1 LABOUR FORCE BY GENDER, PEI 1976-2013[73]

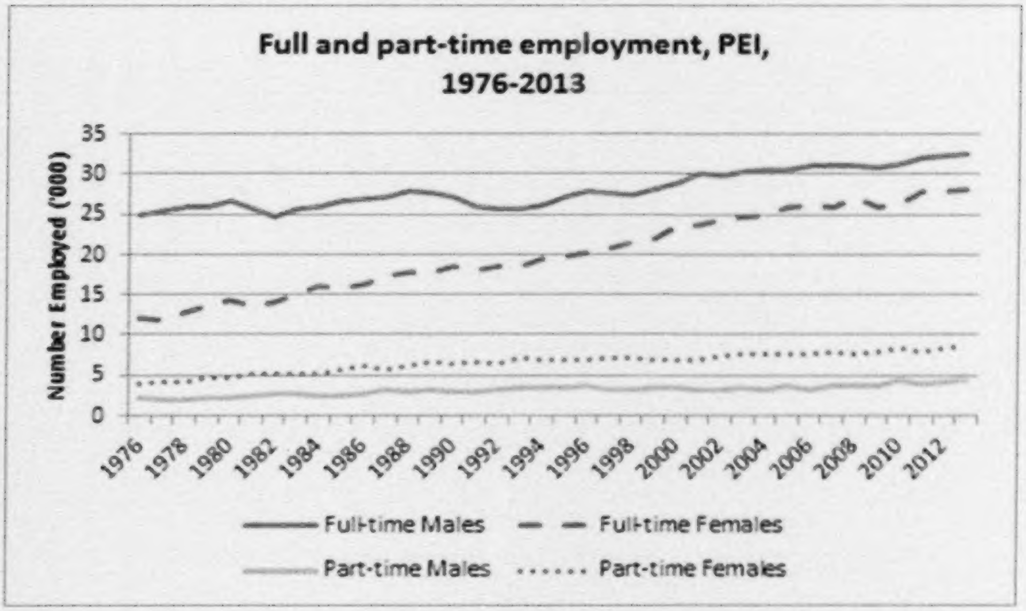

Table 3-1, above demonstrates that the reasons for part-time work vary between men and women, with many more women than men citing caring for their children as a reason to work part-time. However, for both men and women, especially women and men age 15 to 24, the most common reason cited for part-time work was either to go to school or personal preference.[74]

Unemployment

From December 2011 to December 2012, 8,800 people in PEI were receiving regular employment insurance benefits. Women made up 3,670 or 41.7% for this total.[75]

In 2014, the unemployment rate for women in PEI was 9.1%, compared with 12.1% for PEI men and 6.4% for Canadian women.[76]

The unemployment rate for Aboriginal females in PEI was 17.5%, compared to a rate of 19.5% for Aboriginal males and a rate of 13.3% for Aboriginal females in Canada.[77] In the same year, the unemployment rate for PEI females was 11.9%, compared to 12.2% for PEI males.[78]

Not in the Labour Force

Of the total Island population 15 years and over, 35.1% of females are not in the labour force, compared to 28.0% of PEI males.[79] Nationally, 38.4% of females and 27.7% of males 15 years and over are not in the labour force.[80]

Time Lost from Work

PEI women spend more time than men doing unpaid work, including providing care to children and seniors. Island women working full-time lose more days of work due to illness or disability than men. In 2014, PEI women lost an average of average 13.1 days per worker, whereas the national average for women was 10.9 days per worker. PEI men lost an average of 7.3 days per worker which is on par with the national average.[81]

Island women working full-time lose more days of work due to illness or disability than men.

When considering strictly illness and disability, women in PEI lost an average of 10.7 days, whereas men lost an average of 6.0 days in 2014 (Table 3-2.)

TABLE 3-2 DAYS LOST PER WORKER DUE TO ILLNESS OR DISABILITY[82]

	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Number of Days														
Jurisdiction	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Canada	6.2	8.9	15.1	6.3	9.4	15.7	6.3	9.5	15.8	6.2	9.2	15.4	6.1	9.1	15.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	6.9	11.2	18.1	6.7	10.5	17.2	6.8	10.9	17.7	7.5	10.9	18.4	6.2	12.2	18.4
Prince Edward Island	5.2	9.2	14.4	6.4	10.1	16.5	5.3	11.2	16.5	6.6	10.2	16.8	6.0	10.7	16.7
Nova Scotia	7.3	9.3	16.6	7.3	10.7	18.0	7.7	11.8	19.5	6.4	11.0	17.4	6.6	10.4	17.0
New Brunswick	7.4	11.3	18.7	7.0	11.8	18.8	7.0	9.6	16.6	6.6	11.3	17.9	7.5	10.8	18.3

Note: Includes full-time paid workers only.

Occupation

Women in PEI are represented most predominantly in health, business, finance and administrative occupations, and occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (Table 3-3.)

TABLE 3-3 PERCENTAGE OF EXPERIENCED FEMALE LABOUR FORCE 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY OCCUPATION[83]

	PEI	Canada
Management occupations	35.0	37.4
Business, finance and administrative occupations	72.7	70.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	26.9	21.9
Health occupations	82.3	80.4
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	72.7	67.2
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	50.3	53.8
Sales and service occupations	64.7	57.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	7.4	6.0
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	17.7	19.8
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	36.0	29.9

The highest percentage of Aboriginal females over 15 years working within the experienced labour force in PEI, 28.8% work in sales and service occupations. Another significant portion, 18.4% work in business, finance and administrative occupations, and 16.0% of Aboriginal females work in occupations in education, law and social, community and government services.[84]

Island women are less likely to work in the industries of trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations as well as natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (Table 3-4.)

TABLE 3-4 PERCENTAGE OF EXPERIENCED FEMALE LABOUR FORCE 15 YEARS AND OVER, BY INDUSTRY[85]

	PEI	Canada
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	21.5	29.8
Construction	8.7	12.1
Manufacturing	34.4	27.9
Wholesale trade	19.0	32.6
Retail trade	59.3	54.0
Finance and insurance	70.3	61.3
Health care and social assistance	85.8	82.1
Educational services	67.9	67.3
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	47.8	43.5
Other services (except pubic administration)	53.6	53.8

Farming and Fishing

According to the most recent National Household Survey (2011), 8.2% of the work force in PEI works in farming, fishing, hunting and trapping. Of this 8.2%, women make up 17.4% and men make up 82.6%.[86]

Women make up less than a quarter of Islanders working in farming, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Tourism

Tourism-related[87] occupations make up 11.0% of the work force in PEI. Of this 11.0%, women make up 60.4% and men make up 39.6% of those workers.[88]

Women make up 60.4% of Islanders working in tourism related occupations.

Public Administration

Federal government, provincial and local, municipal and regional public administration make up 9.5% of the work force in PEI. Of this 9.5%, women make up 58.6% of all Islanders working in public administration occupations, and men make up 41.4%.[89]

Women make up close to 60% of Islanders working in federal government or provincial public administration.

Health and Social Assistance

Women make up almost 85% of Islanders working in health and social assistance related occupations.

Health and social assistance related occupations make up 14.2% of the work force in PEI. Of this 14.2%, women make up 84.8% and men make up 15.2% of those workers.[90]

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Education

Educational services make up 7.6% of the work force in PEI. Of this, 7.6%, women make up 66.1% and men make up 33.9% of those workers.[91]

Self-Employment

Self-employed workers make up 15.1% of the Island work force. In 2014, there were 3,600 self-employed women in PEI, 9.8% of all female workers in PEI. Self-employed men make up 20.4% of all male workers in PEI. Nationally, self-employed women are 11.7% of all female workers and 18.6% of all male workers.[92]

Women in PEI are less likely than men, and less likely than Canadian women, to be self employed.

Women are 32.1% of all self-employed persons in PEI, 37.0% in Nova Scotia, 38.0% in New Brunswick, 41.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador and 36.4% in Canada.[93]

Self-employed women in PEI are less likely than self-employed men to have an incorporated company.

Women make up 22.5% of self-employed persons with incorporated companies and 36.6% of those with unincorporated businesses (Table 3-5.) Nationally, women make up 26.5% of self-employed persons with incorporated companies and 43.5% with unincorporated.[94]

TABLE 3-5 NUMBER OF SELF EMPLOYED IN ATLANTIC CANADA AND CANADA, BY GENDER[95]

	Self-employed (incorporated)		Self-employed (unincorporated)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Prince Edward Island	900	3,100	2,600	4,500
Nova Scotia	6,700	17,200	15,600	21,000
New Brunswick	4,800	12,400	11,400	14,400
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,700	6,300	6,700	7,200
Canada	309,400	857,100	669,100	867,600

PEI Business Women's Association

The PEI Business Women's Association has approximately 250 member organizations, representing approximately 800 individuals across the province. Of these, 65% are small business (which includes self-employed); 15% are in non-profit, charity or community-based organizations. The remainder are with larger, private-sector corporations and organizations.[96]

Transportation to Work

1,805 women, or 5.3% of the total employed female workforce aged 15 years and over list their place of work as worked at home.[97]

In 2010, 81.8% of employed females[98] 15 years and over with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address, reported that they drive to work, 10.1% said they catch a ride with someone else, 1.0% said they take public transit and 5.9% said they walk or bicycle to work.[99] 16.3% of Aboriginal females walked to work in 2010, with none reporting walking or taking public transportation.[100]

Earnings and Income

Earnings

Earnings or employment income refers to total income received by persons aged 15 years and over during the calendar year as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income. Statistics Canada has a very specific definition of earnings and for more information, please see Statistics Canada's website.[101]

In 2013, a total of 70.9% of Island females who filed a tax return had employment income, compared with 79.3% of Island males and 68.2% of Canadian females.

The median earnings for all females with employment income in PEI was $23,100, compared to $28,620 for males in PEI and $27,060 for Canadian females.[102]

In 2012, PEI women with disabilities aged 15 and over had a median income of $17,730, compared with $22,492 for men with disabilities. Women over 65 with disabilities had a median income of $17,654.[103] Most PEI women with disabilities (79.3%) had income under $15,000 or no income at all.[104]

The median earnings for all females 15 years and over with earnings in PEI who worked full year, full-time was $38,563, compared to $43,927[105] for males in PEI and $42,181 for Canadian females.[106]

Income[107]

96.2% of females over 15 years had income, compared to 96.8% of Island males.[108] The median income for Island females over 15 years was $23,980, compared to $31,816 for PEI males.[109] The median income was $20,229 for Aboriginal females in PEI, $21,242 for Aboriginal males in PEI[110] and $19,289 for Canadian women in general.[111]

Government Transfers[112]

More than one-fifth of women's income in PEI
comes from government transfers.

21.2% of Island women's income came from government transfers, compared to 15.1% of Island males,[113] incomes and 16.9% of Canadian females over 15 years.[114] In 2010, close to one-third of income of Aboriginal females over 15, 30.5% came from government transfers in 2010.[115]

Family Type

The median income for all census families in PEI for 2013 was $70,270[116] compared to $77,400[117] for couple families and $37,230[118] for lone-parent families (Table 3-6.)

TABLE 3-6 MEDIAN TOTAL INCOME, BY FAMILY TYPE, IN ATLANTIC CANADA, CANADA, IN 2013

	Lone parent families ($)	couple families ($)	all census families ($)
Prince Edward Island	37,230	77,400	70,270
Nova Scotia	28,200	63,900	70,020
New Brunswick	27,000	60,200	67,340
Newfoundland and Labrador	25,300	56,500	73,850
Canada	33,000	70,400	76,550

Wages

The average hourly wage for women in PEI in August 2015 was $19.98, or 100.7% of the hourly wage for men, at $19.85.[119] While the hourly wage for men increased by 0.8% between August 2014 and August 2015, women's wage increased by 3.3% (Table 3-7.)

TABLE 3-7 AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CANADA, AUGUST 2014 TO AUGUST 2015, BY GENDER[120]

	PEI		Canada	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
August 2014	19.35	19.69	22.51	26.00
August 2015	19.98	19.85	23.17	26.93

Gender Wage Gap

The gender wage gap compares wages earned by men and wages earned by women. A common method for calculating the gender wage gap is to compare the difference in full-time/full-year wages of men and of women and noting discrepancies.

With women who work full-time making 93% of men's income, PEI has the smallest gender wage gap in the Atlantic Canadian provinces.

A comparison of Statistics Canada information from the most recent census data shows that women working full-time (and full-year) in PEI averaged $41,900, or 93% of men's average income of $45,200. During this same time period, women in Canada who worked full time (and full year) averaged $47,300, or 72% of men's average income of $65,700. The gender wage gap in PEI is smaller than any other province in Atlantic Canada.

TABLE 3-8 AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FULL-TIME WORKERS AND THE GENDER WAGE GAP FOR THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES, 2011[121]

		Canada	Atlantic Provinces	NL	NS	PE	NB
Average Earnings of Full-Time Workers (dollars)	Men	65,700	55,600	61,700	55,000	45,200	54,500
	Women	47,300	40,900	45,800	38,400	41,900	40,500
Gender Wage Gap for Average Earnings of Full-Time Workers (%)		72%	74%	74%	70%	93%	74%

5 JUSTICE

This chapter includes information about gender and access to justice services such as Legal Aid, corrections and Maintenance Enforcement, as well as statistics regarding gender and PEI courts. For example:

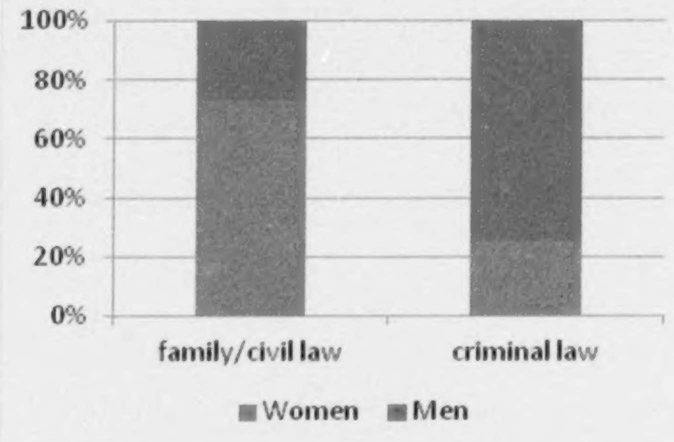
- Women make up about one tenth of those incarcerated in PEI correctional facilities, approximately 22% of those being supervised in the community and 20% of the participants in programming offered by the Clinical Services Section of Community and Correctional Services.

- In 2013-2014, women made up 73% of family and civil law legal aid recipients and 24% of criminal law legal aid recipients (adult and youth).

Legal Aid

Of the 969 adult islanders who accessed legal aid for criminal cases in the fiscal year 2013-2014, 25% were female. Of the 163 young offenders who accessed criminal legal aid in the same year, 17% were female. In the same year, 466 Family and Civil Applications for legal aid were received. Of those, 73% were women.[197]

FIGURE 5-1 GENDER AND LEGAL CLIENT, BY TYPE, PEI 2014-2015



Adult Custody

In the fiscal year 2014-2015, PEI correctional centres recorded a total of 38,511 adult custody bed days. Of those, women served 4,160 days, or 12%. On average there were 105 offenders in custody per day with an average daily count of 11.3 women in adult custody in PEI and 93.8 men. These numbers include all women housed in custody, including sentenced, remand, lock up and federally sentenced offenders.

4 HEALTH

In this chapter, you will find a general overview of information about the mental and physical health of the female population in Prince Edward Island, with updates on women's health between 2010 and 2015. For example:

- At birth, PEI females can expect to live 82.8 years which is 5.3 years longer than PEI males but 1.3 years less than Canadian females in general. PEI females can expect to live 10.1 years longer than the global life expectancy (72.7 years), and 4.2 years less than the world's longest life expectancy (87.0 years). The number of years of full health that PEI females can expect to live, (health adjusted life expectancy, or HALE) is 71.5 years (3.3 years more than PEI males and 0.3 more than Canadian females in general).
- The "all causes" mortality rate for PEI females is 469.7 per 100,000 persons which is less than the PEI male rate of 662.4. The death rate for the leading causes of death was consistently lower in PEI females than PEI males (except for Alzheimer's disease, which was similar in rate).
- Age-standardized cancer rates have decreased slightly and are expected to further decrease slightly among PEI males (465 to 443 per 100,000 population) while slightly increasing among PEI females (358 to 371 per 100,000 population). More Islanders are participating in current cancer screening programs in PEI. For example,
    - 63% of females between the ages of 21 and 69 received a cervical test between 2010 and 2012.
    - 21% of females aged 50 and 74 years received a colorectal screening in 2013-2014.
    - 60% of females aged 50 and 69 received breast screening in 2012.
- PEI females are 9.5% more likely to make contact with a medical doctor and 11.9% more likely to have a regular medical doctor than PEI males and also more likely than Canadian females in general (by 1.4% to 4.5%). PEI females report 363 more hip fracture events, 214 more mental illness patient days and 113 more mental illness hospitalizations than PEI males. Hysterectomy rates are higher in PEI than Canada (413 vs. 305, per 100,000 population). PEI female birth indicators are very favourable compared to other provinces. The exception is the repeat Caesarean section rate where PEI had the highest rate in Canada in 2010-2011 (89.7 vs. 81.5).
- Disability peaks between ages 45 and 64 in PEI and Canada.

Life Expectancy

The PEI life expectancy is slightly lower than the national life expectancy.

Life expectancy, the most commonly used measure of population health, reflects the overall mortality level of a population. Life expectancy measures how long, on average, a person is expected to live based on current age and sex-specific death rates. Life expectancy (usually expressed starting from birth) reflects both the longevity and the overall mortality pattern of the population. Comparable data from Canadian Vital Statistics indicate that at birth PEI females can expect to live an average of 82.8 years while their male counterparts can expect to live an average of 77.5 years; 5.3 years less. (Table 4-1.)[122] The 82.8 year female life expectancy at birth in PEI is in line with other provinces, but slightly lower than Quebec (83.4), Ontario (83.6), Alberta (83.0) and British Columbia (83.9). The PEI life expectancy is slightly lower than the national or Canada life expectancy: 1.3 years lower for PEI females and 0.5 years lower for PEI males.

Internationally, according the the World Health Organization (2014), PEI life expectancy compares favourably. The avarage global life expectancy at birth is 72.7 for women and 68.1 years for men. Women from high income countries can expect to live 82.0 years and women from low income countries can expect to live almost 20 years less.[123] Japan claims the longest life expectancy in the world for females, 87.0 years. Iceland claims the longest life expectancy for males, 81.2 years.

The indicator known as "life expectancy at 65" indicates how many additional years a person can expect to live after age 65.[124] In PEI, females can expect to live an additional 20.7 years, which is 0.9 years less than their Canada female colleagues and 3.1 years more than their PEI male colleagues.

Health-adjusted life expectancy or HALE[125] is the number of years in full health that an individual can expect to live given current morbidity and mortality conditions. The latest (2005/2007) HALEs reported for PEI were 71.5 years at birth for females and 68.2 years at birth for males, 3.3 additional years for PEI females beyond PEI males and 0.3 years greater than the latest HALE for Canada females (71.2). And, the latest HALE for PEI females (71.5 years) was 3.1 years greater than the latest HALE for Canada males (68.9). Regionally, the HALE for PEI females (71.5) exceeds that of other Atlantic females (Newfoundland, 69.4, Nova Scotia, 69.4; and New Brunswick, 70.8 years), meaning that PEI women on avarage live slightly longer in full health before developing illness and dying.

Collectively, these sources portray the life expectancy and relative longevity very positively. At birth, PEI females can expect to live as long or slightly longer than other Atlantic females, 82.8 years for PEI females, compared to 81.2 years for Newfoundland and Labrador, 82.4 years for Nova Scotia and 82.8 years for New Brunswick, and approximately a year less than Canada females who can expect 83.3 years. PEI female life expectancy exceeds that of PEI males by 5.3 years, and that of Canadian males by 4 years.

TABLE 4-1 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH GENDER FOR CANADA'S FOURTEEN JURISDICTIONS[126]

Jurisdiction	Both	Males	Females	Both
Prince Edward Island	80.2-1	77.5-1	82.8-1	19.3-1
Newfoundland	78.9-1	76.5-1	81.2-1	18.2-1
Nova Scotia	80.1-1	77.7-1	82.4-1	19.3-1
New Brunswick	80.2-1	77.5-1	82.8-1	19.5-1
Quebec	81.2+1	78.8+1	83.4+1	20.10
Ontario (LHIN)	81.5+1	79.2+1	83.6+1	20.3+1
Ontario (Health Unit)	81.5+1	79.2+1	83.6+1	20.3+1
Manitoba	79.5-1	77.0-1	81.9+1	19.6-1
Saskatchewan	79.6-1	77.0-1	82.1-1	19.7-1
Alberta	80.7-1	78.5-1	83.0-1	20.20
British Columbia	81.7+1	79.5+1	83.9+1	20.7+1
Yukon	76.7-1	74.2-1E	79.1-1E	17.0-1E
Northwest Territories	77.4-1E	75.1-1E	80.1-1E	18.0-1E
Nunavut	71.6-1	68.8-1	75.2-1E	15.2-1
Canada	81.1	78.8	83.3	20.2

Source: CANSIM Table 102-0218 (life expectancy at birth) and CANSIM Table 102-4307 (life expectancy at age 65)

Mortality

Including all causes of death, the PEI death rate is 556.7 persons per 100,000 population for both sexes. This average obscures the fact that the male rate (662.4) exceeds the female rate (469.7) by 192.7 persons per 100,000 deaths. (Table 4-2.) In PEI, among the thirteen causes of death categorized, the death rate was consistently lower for females than males (except for Alzheimer's which was almost equal for both). The male rate exceeded the female rate for the category of all causes of death; and for the specific categories of cancer and cardiovascular disease (by 48 to 193 deaths per cause of death). Male-female differences were less pronounced for the remaining causes of death. The level of difference in male-female mortality in PEI ranges from 0.4 to 72.7 persons for a single disease category (excluding "all other diseases" category, 192.7 persons per 100,000 persons).

Females living in PEI and in Canada have lower mortality rates than males for the most frequent causes of death.

PEI rates of death were lower than Canada rates for six causes of death (cancer, all other diseases, diabetes, Alzheimer's, renal and suicide) by 0.7 to 3.4 persons per 100,000 population. The PEI death rate for females was higher than the Canada rate for all the causes of death category by 63.4 females per 100,000 population, and for the remaining six specific causes of death categorized, major cardiovascular disease, symptoms not elsewhere classified, accidents, chronic lower respiratory disease, pneumonia and chronic liver disease by 0.2 to 47.9 persons per 100,000 population (excluding the category labelled "all causes of death"). For the most frequent causes of death, females living in PEI and in Canada have lower mortality rates than males. PEI females experience a lower death rate than PEI males for all causes, and have yet to close the gap between PEI females and Canada females for six specific causes (especially cardiovascular, symptoms not elsewhere classified and pneumonia) and "all causes" as shown below.

TABLE 4-2 AGE-STANDARDIZED MORTALITY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR PEI AND CANADA[127]

Causes of mortality [by ICD code]	Area	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Better gender results in males or females (by percentage points , %) based on male-female or blue and pink column difference (absolute)	Better female results in PEI or Canada (by %?)
Total, all causes of death [A0-Y89]	PE	556.7	662.4	469.7	Female (192.7 persons)	Canada (63.4 females)
	CA	489	589.9	406.3	Female (183.6)	
Malignant neoplasms [C00-C97]	PE	150.4	177.6	129.7	Female (47.9)	PEI (3.4)
	CA	154.1	182.6	133.1	Female (49.5)	
Major cardiovascular diseases [10-178]	PE	147.0	188.7	116.0	Female (72.7)	Canada (17.6)
	CA	125.1	157.2	98.4	Female (58.8)	
All other diseases (residual)	PE	50.8	51.1	49.3	Female (1.8)	PEI (3.6)
	CA	55.6	57.5	52.9	Female (4.9)	

Causes of mortality [by ICD code]	Area	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Better gender results in males or females (by percentage points , %) based on male-female or blue and pink column difference (absolute)	Better female results in PEI or Canada (by %?)
Accidents (unintentional injuries) [V01-X59, Y85-Y86]	PE	26.0	36.8	16.8	Female (20.0)	Canada (0.7)
	CA	24.2	32.9	16.1	Female (16.8)	
Chronic lower respiratory diseases [J40-J47]	PE	23.8	30.3	19.2	Female (11.1)	Canada (0.2)
	CA	22.1	26.9	19.0	Female (7.9)	
Pneumonia [J12-J18]	PE	22.4	24.4	19.7	Female (4.7)	Canada (10.6)
	CA	9.5	11.7	8.1	Female (3.6)	
Diabetes mellitus [E10-E14]	PE	12.5	15.8	10.7	Female (5.1)	PEI (0.7)
	CA	14.5	18.4	11.4	Female (7.0)	
Alzheimer's disease [G30]	PE	8.7	7.8	8.7	Male (0.9)	PEI (2.9)
	CA	10.8	9.4	11.6	Male (2.2)	
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis [N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27]	PE	7.4	11.8	4.4	Female (7.4)	PEI (0.5)
	CA	6.1	7.9	4.9	Female (3.0)	
Intentional self-harm (suicide) [X60-X84, Y87.0)	PE	6.0	9.1	3.1	Female (6.0)	PEI (2.0)
	CA	10.1	15.1	5.1	Female (10.0)	
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis [K70, K73-K74]	PE	5.0	5.1	4.7	Female (0.4)	Canada (0.5)
	CA	6.2	8.4	4.2	Female (4.2)	

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010/2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503.

Health Diseases and Conditions

Fourteen commonly occurring health conditions appear in Table 4-3.[128,129,130] Females were more frequently affected by seven conditions, specifically (1) arthritis, (2) asthma, (3) high blood pressure, (4) moderate pain or discomfort, (5) activity-limiting pain or discomfort, (6) injuries causing limitation in activities, and (7) injuries for which medical attention was sought. The gender differences are unknown for three conditions (youth body mass index, cancer, and COPD). Compared to males, females were less often affected by obesity, overweight and diabetes, but females were more frequently affected by common chronic diseases and injuries. Except for six of 24 instances, the differences in disease frequency between the sexes are less than 5%. In short, the overall trend is that females exhibit slightly worse health outcomes than males.

The PEI female outcomes are better than Canada female outcomes for two of fourteen health indicators: asthma (0.7% better) and injuries causing limitations in normal activities (3.3% better). PEI outcomes are worse than Canada outcomes for nine of fourteen indicators; namely, arthritis, body mass index for adults, overweight, obesity, diabetes, high blood pressure, pain and injuries for which medical attention was sought (by 0.2% to 14.6%). Lastly, due to lack of information, a trend could not be drawn for three indicators (that is, body mass index for youth, cancer and COPD).

TABLE 4-3 HEALTH INDICATORS FOR DISEASES AND CONDITIONS BY GENDER FOR ALL AGES IN PEI AND CANADA[131]

	Metric	Location	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Better gender results in (male or female) by %?	Better female results in PEI or Canada by %?
Body Mass Index, overweight or obese, adult (age 18 and over)	Rate	PE	60.5%	63.6%	57.5%	Female (6.1%)	Canada (14.6%)
	Rate	CA	51.7%	60.4%	42.9%	Female (17.5%)	
Overweight (as above, 18 and over)	Rate	PE	34.4%	37.0%	31.8%	Female (5.2%)	Canada (5.6%)
	Rate	CA	33.6%	40.8%	26.2%	Female (14.6%)	
Obese (as above, 18 and over)	Rate	PE	26.1%	26.6%	25.7%	Female (0.9%)	Canada (9.0%)
	Rate	CA	18.2%	19.6%	16.7%	Female (2.9%)	
Body Mass Index, overweight or obese, youth (age 12-17 years)[132]	Percent	PE	25.6%E	31.2%E	F	Not available	Not available
	Percent	CA	23.1%	28.5%	16.9%	Female (11.6%)	Not available
Injuries within the past 12 months, causing limitations of normal activities	Rate	PE	17.7%	17.5%	18.0%	Male (0.5%)	PEI (3.3%)
	Rate	CA	16.9%	19.1%	14.7%	Female (4.4%)	
High blood pressure (diagnosed by a health professional as having high blood pressure)	Rate	PE	16.9%	16.5%	17.4%	Male (0.9%)	Canada (4.0%)
	Rate	CA	14.1%	14.7%	13.6%	Female (1.1%)	

	Metric	Location	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Better gender results in (male or female) by %?	Better female results in PEI or Canada by %?
Pain or discomfort (that prevents activities)	Rate	PE	16.7%	13.9%E	19.2%	Male (5.3%)	Canada (3.6%)
	Rate	CA	13.2%	10.7%	15.6%	Male (4.9%)	
Arthritis (diagnosed by a health professional as having arthritis)	Rate	PE	16.4%	14.1%	18.5%	Male (4.4%)	Canada (2.7%)
	Rate	CA	13.0%	10.1%	15.8%	Male (5.7%)	
Pain or discomfort (moderate or severe)	Rate	PE	14.5%	14.2%	14.7%	Male (0.5%)	Canada (0.2%)
	Rate	CA	12.2%	9.8%	14.5%	Male (4.7%)	
Injuries within the past 12 months, sought medical attention within 48 hours	Rate	PE	9.1%	8.3%E	9.9%	Males (1.6%)	Canada (2.2%)
	Rate	CA	8.7%	9.6%	7.7%	Females (1.9%)	
Diabetes (diagnosed by a health professional as having diabetes) [133]	Percent	PE	8.4%	10.3%E	6.7%	Female (3.6%)	Canada (0.9%)
	Percent	PE	6.7%	7.5%	5.8%	Female (1.7%)	
Asthma (diagnosed by a health professional as having asthma)	Rate	PE	8.3%	8.2%	8.3%	Male (0.1%)	PEI (0.7%)
	Rate	CA	8.1%	7.2%	9.0%	Male (1.8%)	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (diagnosed by a health professional as having COPD, emphysema or bronchitis) [134]	Percent	PE	6.1%	5.2%	6.8%	Male (1.6%)	Canada (2.1%)
	Percent	CA	4.2%	3.7%	4.7%	Male (1.0%)	
Cancer (new primary sites of malignant neoplasms) [135]	Percent	PE	3.3%	2.7%	3.8%	Male (1.1%)	Canada (1.2%)
	Percent	CA	2.3%	2.0%	2.6%	Male (0.6%)	

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010/2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503.

Table 4-4, below, summarizes results for PEI and the Atlantic Provinces (with Canada results displayed in the bottom three lines of the table for reference use). Note: In contrast to previous tables that were read top to bottom, Table 4-4 is designed to be read horizontally. reading horizontally across the green rows, one can see which gender has the better results for each health outcome within a particular province. Reading vertically up and down the columns one can see whether males or females perform better for a particular health outcome.

Looking vertically at the disease and health conditions, you can see males consistently had better outcomes than females for arthritis, pain and discomfort and asthma. Females consistently had better outcomes for body mass, injuries and high blood pressure. Both sexes had very similar performances (0.7 to 1.2 difference) for COPD. Looking horizontally at the provinces, you can see the male-female outcomes were mixed, with no gender difference in any of the four Atlantic provinces.

TABLE 4-4 HEALTH CONDITION INDICATORS BY GENDER IN ATLANTIC AND CANADA (AGE STANDARDIZED RATE/100,000)

		Health condition or disease								
	Sex	Arthritis	Asthma	BMI (over-weight or obese)	COPD	Diabetes	High Blood Pressure	Pain or discomfort, moderate or severe)	Pain or discomfort that prevents activities	Injuries within past 12 months, causing limitations of normal activities
PE	M	12.2	8.8E	61.7	5.2E	6.6E	16.2	11.5E	10.0E	21.3
	F	17.3	8.7E	57.6+1	4.3E	4.7	14.8	14.1	15.1	12.9E
	Better gender outcome	Male (5.1)	Female (0.1)	Female (4.1)	Female (0.9)	Female (1.9)	Female (1.4)	Male (2.6)	Male (5.1)	Female (8.4)
NL	M	14.8+1	8.4E	71.6+1	2.8E	5.4	19.0+1	8.7	8.7-1	20.2
	F	22.5+1	9.0	62.2+1	3.9E	7.5+1	18.0+1	13.1	15.7	13.5
	Better gender outcome	Male (7.7)	Male (0.6)	Female (9.4)	Male (1.1)	Male (2.1)	Female (1.0)	Male (4.4)	Male (7.0)	Female (6.7)
NS	M	14.5+1	7.4E	66.1+1	4.3E	6.4	14.1	10.5	11.2	21.1
	F	21.2+1	12.9+1	55.2+1	5.4+1	5.7	14.6	16.0	19.7+1	16.7
	Better gender outcome	Male (6.7)	Male (5.5)	Female (10.9)	Male (1.2)	Female (0.7)	Male (0.5)	Male (5.5)	Male (8.5)	Female (4.4)
NB	M	16.9+1	7.4E	67.3+1	4.9E	6.3	18.1+1	13.8+1	14.7+1	19.6
	F	20.9+1	8.0	55.1+1	4.1E	5.1	14.7	13.9	15.9	15.0
	Better gender outcome	Male (4.0)	Male (0.6)	Female (12.2)	Female (0.8)	Female (1.2)	Female (3.4)	Male (0.1)	Male (1.2)	Female (4.6)
CA	M	10.6	7.1	60.1	3.3	5.9	14.5	10.7	11.3	18.1
	F	16.0	9.3	43.9	4.0	4.6	13.2	13.9	15.4	14.7
	Better gender outcome	Male (5.4)	Male (2.2)	Female (16.2)	Male (0.7)	Female (1.3)	Female (1.3)	Male (3.2)	Male (4.1)	Female (3.4)

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010/2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503

Cancer

The four most common cancers in PEI are colorectal, lung, breast, and prostate cancer.

The incidence rate of new cases of all primary cancers is similar between Canada and PEI with the age-standardized rate per 100,000 being 404.4 for both sexes in PEI and 391.1 for both sexes in Canada (Table 4-5.) The male cancer rate is 457.4 in PEI and 432.5 in Canada, while the female rate is lower, at 362.5 in PEI and 362.2 in Canada. Female cancer rates were slightly lower than male cancer rates for "all categories" primary cancers, colorectal cancer, and lung and bronchus cancers. PEI females had more favourable rates for colorectal and lung cancer than Canada females as a whole. Breast cancer and prostate cancer, for females and males respectively, had similar rates in PEI and Canada (100.0 to 131.6). Prostate cancer is a male disease. Breast cancer is primarily a female disease. Fewer than 10 male breast cancer cases were diagnosed in the last 10 years in PEI.[136]

TABLE 4-5 NEW CASES OF THE MOST COMMON PRIMARY CANCERS IN PEI AND CANADA (RATE PER 100,000) [137]

Most common types of cancer in PEI	Area	Male	Female	Better gender results in male or female (by x difference in rates)	Better female results in PEI or Canada (by x difference in rates)	Both sexes	
						Rate (per 100,000)	Number of cases
Total, all primary cancer sites	PE	457.4	362.5	Female (94.9)	Canada (24.6)	404.4	795
	CA	432.5	362.2	Female (70.3)		391.1	169,580
Colon and rectum	PE	57.0	37.9	Female (19.1)	PEI (2.1)	46.9	95
	CA	56.3	39.3	Female (17.0)		47.1	20,955
Lung and bronchus	PE	82.8	45.1	Female (37.7)	PEI (0.7)	62.3	125
	CA	61.6	45.8	Female (15.8)		52.6	23,175
Breast	PE	2.0	114.9	Not applicable	Canada (14.9)	61.6	125
	CA	1.0	100.0	Not applicable		52.5	22,835
Prostate	PE	131.6	Not applicable	Not applicable	Canada (24.5)	61.1	125
	CA	107.1	NA	Not applicable		49.9	21,930

Source: Statistics Canada. Table #103-0550 – New cases of primary cancer (based on the May 2015 CCR tabulation file), by cancer type, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories.

Table 4-6 shows a longer list of common cancers and includes age-standardized incidence rates (ASIRs) and their absolute differences for males and females in PEI and Canada. The actual number of deaths is shown to help visualize the impact of each cancer. Where comparable age-standardized rates are available, male rates tend to exceed female rates. One notable exception is thyroid cancer, which occurs more often in females than males in both PEI and Canada.

TABLE 4-6 CANCER INCIDENCE RATES AND NUMBER OF DEATHS

Actual age-standardized incidence rates (ASIR) for the most common cancers in PEI and Canada.[138, 139, 140]							Actual number of cancer deaths shown for comparison (2010) [141, 142, 143]			
	PEI			Canada			PEI		Canada	
Most common cancers	Male	Female	Difference	Male	Female	Difference	Male	Female	Male	Female
All cancers	459	365	94	440	369	71	160	150	37,500	34,300
Prostate	132	NA	-	108	NA	-	15	NA	3,800	NA
Breast	NA	115	-	NA	101	-	NA	20	NA	5,000
Lung	83	45	38	63	47	16	60	45	10,500	8,800
Colorectal	57	38	19	57	40	17	10	25	4,500	4,000
Bladder	17	6	11	28	7	21	-	-	1,400	580
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	17	15	2	19	14	5	5	-	1,350	1,150
Leukemia	9	8	1	15	10	5	-	5	1,350	1,000
Kidney	21	8	13	15	8	7	5	-	1,000	580
Melanoma	29	13	16	15	12	3	-	5	650	330
Oral	9	7	2	13	5	8	5	-	750	400
Pancreas	9	9	0	10	8	2	10	5	1,900	1,950
Stomach	13	-	-	9	4	5	5	-	1,150	740
Brain/CNS	-	-	-	8	5	3	5	5	1,100	830
Esophagus	5	-	-	7	2	5	5	-	1,350	430
Multiple myeloma	3	4	1	6	4	2	5	-	660	560
Testis	10	NA	-	6	-	-			-	-
Liver	-	-	-	6	2	4	-	-	690	210
Thyroid	7	12	5	6	21	15	-	-	-	-
Body of uterus	NA	15	-	NA	23	-	NA	-	NA	920
Ovary	NA	13	-	NA	11	-	NA	10	NA	1,650
Cervix	NA	9	-	NA	8	-	NA	-	NA	370

Source: Canadian Cancer Registry Database at Statistics Canada. Or, see *"Canadian Cancer Statistics 2015"* Tables A3 to A6, pp. 109-112 on the website of the Canadian Cancer Society.

While the thyroid cancer incidence rate has increased in recent years, thyroid cancer mortality remains low (because the mortality rate remains low, and the five-year relative survival rate for the sexes is 98%, the highest of all the major cancers).[144] In PEI, the small number of deaths for most types of cancer led to significant rounding and suppression of numbers.[145] Therefore, for PEI a gender comparison was possible for only the total "all cancers" and four of the 21 cancer types(that is, prostrate, breast, lung and colorectal). In contrast, in Canada, due to the larger national population, a gender comparison was possible for 16 of the 21 cancers in Canada. These incidence rates indicate the number of new cases of cancer diagnosed each year. Other statistics exist but are not available where cell numbers are too small to ensure anonymity.

Differences described in *Canadian Cancer Statistics 2015* released by the Canadian Cancer Society, Public Health Agency of Canada, and Statistics Canada on May 27, 2015, indicate the following:[146]

- Overall cancer death rates have decreased in both sexes since 1988. However, since 2001 the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate has declined in males (0.7% per year), but has increased in females (0.5% per year).
- Cancer incidence over time decreased from 403 in 2002 to 384.4 in 2012 (per 100,000 persons) when controlled for the aging of the population. Cancer incidence rate per 100,000 persons decreased from 466.6 to 416.9 for males and increased from 358.9 to 362.3 for females.
- The age-standardized incidence rate (an indicator of cancer risk) is predicted to decline slightly in males (465 to 443 per 100,000 population), and increase slightly in females (358 to 371 per 100,000).
- Cancer deaths in 2015 are expected to affect 53% males and 47% females (M:F ratio=1.12).
- Statistics Canada reported in 2015, that the most frequently diagnosed cancers differ by age and gender. Among males, the common cancers by age were testicular cancer among men under 25 years (14.9%), colorectal cancer among ages 25 to 49 (11.9%) and prostate cancer among men age 50 and older (25.4%). Among females, the common cancers by age were thyroid cancer among women under 25 years (17.6%) and breast cancer among ages 25 to 49 (34.7%) and also among ages 50 and over (25.5%).[147]
- Colorectal cancer will replace lung cancer as the second-most diagnosed cancer in males by 2030 (as a result of less smoking).

Cancer Screening

In this section, three types of cancer screening are reported: cervical, colorectal, and breast. A cervical or PAP test (Papanicolaou test) is recommended every three years for most Canadian women. The provincial cycle for screening works on a two-year rotation to increase the likelihood that Island women will be screened within the three year time interval recommended nationally. PAP screening is voluntary. No reminder is mailed to women, but the family physician may remind female patients to seek a PAP screen, just as physicians remind patients to reply to the colorectal screening reminder that is mailed to all Island women after age 50. As Table 4-7 illustrates, 63% of PEI females ages 21 to 69 received a PAP screen. By comparison, 21% of PEI women ages 50 to 74 received colorectal screen across two years (2013 to 2014). The national screening target for participation rate is ≥60%. Actually screening rates now range from 12.1% in Manitoba to 36.3% in Saskatchewan.[148]

TABLE 4-7 CERVICAL AND COLORECTAL SCREENING IN PEI WOMEN (PEI COLORECTAL/CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING, 2015)[149,150]

Cervical Screening Number of women who completed PAP screen between Jan, 1 2010 and Dec 31, 2012 (three year interval)				Colorectal Screening Number of women having one or more successful screens completed between Jan 1, 2014 to Dec 31, 2014 (two year interval)			
Age	Number screened across 3 years (2010-2012)	Total population	Percentage Screened	Age	Number screened across 2 years (2013-2014)	Total Population	Percentage Screened
21-24	2,764	3,708	74.54%	50-54	945	6,016	16%
25-29	3,340	4,059	82.29%	55-59	1,062	5,742	18%
30-39	6,313	8,773	71.96%	60-64	1,134	5,227	22%
40-49	6,890	10,810	63.74%	54-69	1,251	4,567	27%
50-59	6,486	11,246	57.67%	70-74	896	3,184	28%
60-69	4,144	8,947	46.32%	..	..	..	..
Total:	29,937	47,543	62.97%	Total:	5,288	24,735	21%

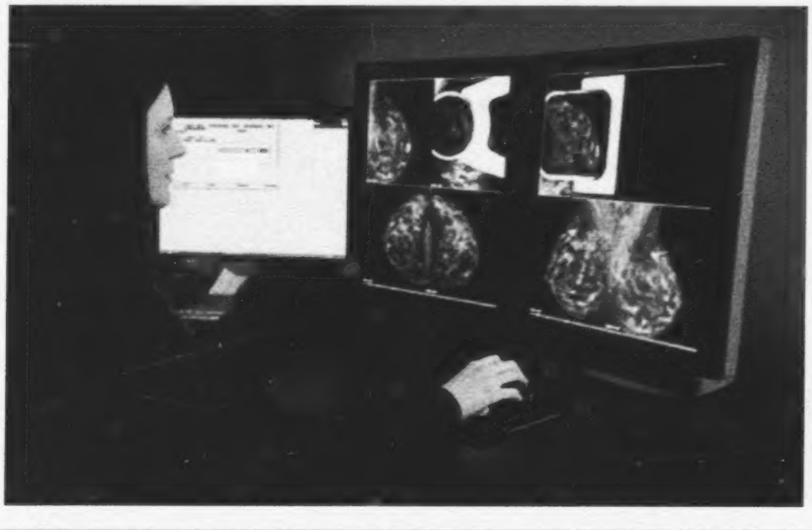
The breast screening rate for PEI women ages 50 to 69 was 60% in 2012-2013[151]. Early detection and effective treatment remains the best option for increasing breast cancer survival. Canada's breast cancer incidence rate is 83 per 100,000 women and PEI's rate is 114.9 per 100,000 (as reported in the cancer section of this report). Both rates are much higher than the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) average of 72 per 100,000. In Canada, where the recommended frequency of screening is every two years, 72% of women ages 50 to 69 report having a breast cancer screening within the past two years. Globally, breast screening rates range from 36% in Japan to 86% in Netherlands. By comparison, the OECD average breat screening rate is 66%.[152]

"Screening" mammograms are done for PEI women who are asymptomatic, are of average risk and are within the ages of 40 to 74 years. Diagnostic exams are done on women for medical reasons. To put it another way, the "screenings" in Table 4-8 are self-referrals and the "diagnostics" are physician referrals.

TABLE 4-8 NUMBER OF MAMMOGRAPHY SCREENINGS AND DIAGNOSTICS CONDUCTED IN PEI HOSPITALS

	Screening			Diagnostic			Combined
Year	QEH	PCH	Total	QEH	PCH	Total	
2004-05	6,090	2,812	8,902	2,112	197	2,309	11,211
2005-06	4,843	2,180	7,023	2,039	1,006	3,045	10,068
2006-07	5,401	2,291	7,692	2,047	1,141	3,188	10,880
2007-08	7,133	2,113	9,246	2,253	1,175	2,428	11,674
2008-09	5,523	1,563	7,078	2,342	1,052	3,394	10,480
2009-10	6,394	1,742	8,136	2,681	1,006	3,687	11,823
2010-11	9,095	4,064	13,159	2,633	1,101	3,734	16,893
2011-12	6,769	3,546	10,315	2,998	1,136	4,134	14,449
2012-13	7,044	4,289	11,333	3,309	1,432	4,741	15,531
2013-14	6,143	4,094	10,237	3,548	1,746	5,294	15,531
2014-15	5,972	3,873	9,845	3,480	1,696	5,176	15,021

Source: QEH Diagnostic Imaging, November 6, 2015



MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING[153]

Mental health outcomes are similar for PEI females and Canadian females.

The gender results for mental health outcomes (Table 4-9) consistently portray the PEI male population as healthier than the PEI female population (by 0.3% to 10.6%). When PEI females and Canada females are compared for mental health outcomes, the results are similar for PEI and Canada (with only a 0.1% to 5.3% difference).

TABLE 4-9 HEALTH INDICATORS FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING BY GENDER FOR ALL AGES IN PEI AND CANADA[154]

	Metric	Area	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Better gender results in (male or female) by ?	Better female results in PEI or Canada by ?
Life satisfaction (satisfied or very satisfied)	Rate	PE	94.1%	96.1%	92.4%	Male (3.7%)	PEI (0.1%)
	Rate	CA	92.4%	92.6%	92.3%	Male (0.3%)	
Sense of belonging to local community (somewhat strong or very strong)	Rate	PE	72.0%	72.5%	71.7%	Male (0.8%)	PEI (5.3%)
	Rate	CA	65.2%	64.0%	66.4%	Female (2.4%)	
Perceived mental health (very good or excellent)	Rate	PE	68.4%	72.3%	64.8%	Male (7.5%)	Canada (0.3%)
	Rate	CA	71.6%	72.6%	70.6%	Male (2.0%)	
Perceived health (very good or excellent)	Rate	PE	59.7%	62.8%	56.9%	Male (5.9%)	Canada (3.7%)
	Rate	CA	61.3%	62.1%	60.6%	Male (1.5%)	
Perceived life stress (quite a bit or extremely stressful)	Rate	PE	19.6%	14.1%E	24.7%	Male (10.6%)	PEI (0.5%)
	Rate	CA	23.3%	21.4%	25.2%	Male (3.8%)	
Mood disorders (such as depression, bipolar disorder, mania or dysthymia)	Rate	PE	10.7%	8.0%E	13.2%	Male (5.2%)	Canada (4.4%)
	Rate	CA	7.5%	6.1%	8.8%	Male (2.7%)	
Perceived health (fair or poor)	Rate	PE	10.2%	10.1%	10.4%	Male (0.3%)	Canada (0.7%)
	Rate	CA	9.7%	9.6%	9.7%	Male (0.1%)	
Perceived mental health (fair or poor)	Rate	PE	6.7%	6.5%E	6.8%E	Male (0.3%)	Canada (0.3%)
	Rate	CA	6.1%	5.7%	6.5%	Male (0.8%)	

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010-2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503.

In the Atlantic Provinces, eight positive and negative mental health outcomes were reported (Table 4-10.) When the results were examined by jurisdiction, it was only in Nova Scotia that the male population outcomes consistently exceeded the female population outcomes for all eight mental health outcomes (by 0.2 to 10.2). Gender consistency was not observed in the populations of the remaining provinces or in Canada in general. When the individual mental health indicators were examined, the mood disorder rate was consistently better in the male population compared to the female population in all four Atlantic Provinces and Canada (by 3.8 to 9.8). Considering the remaining seven mental health outcomes, both male and female populations exhibited a mixed performance with males sometimes exceeding females and vice versa.

TABLE 4-10 MENTAL INDICATORS BY GENDER IN ATLANTIC AND CANADA (AGE STANDARDIZED RATE PER 100,000)

		Mental Health							
	Sex	Life satisfaction (satisfied or very satisfied)	Mood disorders (diagnosis such as depression, mania, bipolar disorder, or dysthymia)	Perceived health (very good or excellent)	Perceived health (fair or poor)	Perceived life stress (age 15 and over)	Perceived mental health (very good or excellent)	Perceived mental health (fair or poor)	Sense of belonging to local community (somewhat strong or very strong)
PE	M	93.7	5.7E	58.9	8.9E; +1	14.4E+1	68.8	6.6E	76.9+1
	F	96.1+1	13.8E	64.9	8.4E	20.4	70.7	7.0E	72.6+1
	Better gender	Female (2.4)	Male (8.1)	Female (6.0)	Female (0.5)	Male (6.0)	Female (1.9)	Male (0.4)	Male (4.3)
NL	M	93.8	4.9E	60.9	10.8	17.8	74.7	6.2E	75.1+1
	F	95.1+1	8.7	62.6	8.9	16.1-1	70.5	4.5E; -1	74.7+1
	Better gender	Female (1.3)	Male (3.8)	Female (1.7)	Female (1.9)	Female (1.7)	Male 4.2)	Female (1.7)	Male (0.4)
NS	M	94.3	6.5E	60.3	10.1	18.8	75.1	4.0E	73.3+1
	F	89.5-1	16.3+1	60.1	13.6+1	21.1	64.9-1	11.3+1	71.4+1
	Better gender	Male (4.8)	Male (9.8)	Male (0.2)	Male (3.5)	Male (2.3)	Male (10.2)	Male (7.3)	Male (1.9)
NB	M	94.6	7.4E	54.4-1	12.6	20.2	65.6-1	5.7E	68.0
	F	90.9	14.4+1	57.0	13.0	22.0	64.1-1	8.6	71.0+1
	Better gender	Male (3.7)	Male (7.0)	Female (2.6)	Male (0.4)	Female (1.8)	Male (1.5)	Male (2.7)	Female (3.0)
CA	M	93.1	5.7	60.6	10.2	22.6	72.8	5.4	64.8
	F	92.5	9.5	61.6	10.2	24.3	70.2	7.1	66.4
	Better gender	Male (0.6)	Male (3.8)	Female (1.0)	Same	Female (1.6)	Male (2.6)	Male (1.7)	Female (1.6)

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010-2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503

Life Satisfaction

Overall, Canadians report they are satisfied or very satisfied with their life in general. Over the past four years, the highest reported satisfaction (96.3%) was for males in Yukon in 2012. The lowest reported satisfaction (83.5) was for females in Nunavut in 2014. The table indicates that in Prince Edward Island, 94% of women reported themselves to be satisfied or very satisfied with their life in general, and 93.75% of males reported to be satisfied or very satisfied with their life in general.

TABLE 4-11 LIFE SATISFACTION, SATISFIED OR VERY SATISFIED, BY SEX, PROVINCE AND TERRITORY (PERCENTAGE)[155]

	2011	2012	2013	2014
		%		
Canada	92.3	92.4	91.7	92.2
Males	92.4	92.3	91.9	92.4
Females	92.1	92.5	91.5	92.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	92.9	92.1	93.0	93.2
Males	94.1	92.1	93.0	92.7
Females	91.7	92.0	92.9	93.7
Prince Edward Island	93.5	94.4	93.7	94.0
Males	92.6	94.2	95.0	93.2
Females	94.3	94.5	92.5	94.8
Nova Scotia	92.6	93.3	91.8	91.6
Males	93.7	93.4	92.6	93.4
Females	91.7	93.3	91.2	89.9
New Brunswick	93.5	93.5	92.0	91.7
Males	93.7	93.3	92.7	93.3
Females	93.3	93.6	91.5	90.1
Quebec	94.0	93.6	93.1	93.5
Males	93.6	93.6	93.3	93.0
Females	94.4	93.5	92.9	94.1
Ontario	91.2	92.4	90.7	91.2
Males	91.6	92.2	90.8	91.5
Manitoba	91.0	90.6	92.1	93.4
Males	91.8	89.1	94.1	93.5
Females	90.2	92.1	90.2	93.3
Saskatchewan	92.9	92.2	93.4	94.4
Males	94.1	92.5	94.7	94.7
Females	91.8	92.0	92.0	94.2
Alberta	92.4	92.8	91.9	92.8
Males	91.5	92.8	91.1	93.7
Females	93.3	92.9	92.7	91.9
British Columbia	91.9	90.1	91.2	91.9
Males	92.6	90.2	91.4	92.1
Females	91.3	90.1	91.1	91.7

	2011	2012	2013	2014
	%			
Yukon	94.7	93.0	90.9	92.3
Males	95.3	96.3	93.5	90.2
Females	94.2	89.7	88.3	94.4
Northwest Territories	91.0	89.2	91.6	88.8
Males	94.8	90.2	92.1	90.3
Females	86.8	88.2	91.1	87.3
Nunavut	91.8	83.8	87.0	86.6
Males	94.0	85.8	88.0	89.4
Females	89.4	81.6	86.0	83.5

Note: Population aged 12 and older who reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their life in general.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501 and Catalogue no. 82-221-X.

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Lifestyle

Healthy choices around behaviours such as food intake, helmet use, physical activity, smoking, alcohol use and immunization can exert a protective effect on personal wellness and health system demand. In general, a higher percent of PEI females than males exhibit positive health behaviours, (except leisure-time physical activity. However, the 2013 Canadian Community Health Survey reported that PEI female behaviour is similar to PEI male behaviour for helmet use, physical inactivity, and immunization (1.5% to 5.0% difference). It should be noted that both PEI males and PEI females report equally low levels of physical activity.

PEI female behaviour is similar to PEI male behaviour for helmet use, physical activity, and immunization.

In contrast, PEI males (21.6%) and females (39.5%) differ markedly in fruit and vegetable consumption (17.9% difference, with markedly more women consuming more fruits and vegetables). Daily smoking is more prevalent among male (24.5%) than female (10.5%) populations – a 14.0% difference. When the prevalence of occasional smoking is added to daily smoking, there is an increase of 3% to 4% smoking prevalence for each gender.

TABLE 4-12 HEALTH INDICATORS FOR LIFESTYLE BY SEX FOR ADULTS LIVING IN PEI AND CANADA (ALL AGES)[156]

	Metric	Area	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Better gender results in male or female? (by ?)	Better female results in PEI or Canada? (by ?)
Helmet use when riding a bicycle, always used	Percent	PE	68.4%	67.8%	69.3%	Female (1.5%)	PEI (23.9%)
	Percent	CA	42.5%	40.2%	45.4%	Female (5.3%)	
Leisure time physical activity, moderately active or active	Rate	PE	49.8%	51.7%	48.1%	Male (3.6%)	Canada (5.7%)
	Rate	CA	56.3%	58.9%	53.8%	Male (5.1%)	
Leisure time physical activity, inactive	Rate	PE	50.2%	48.3%	51.9%	Male (3.6%)	Canada (5.7%)
	Rate	CA	43.7%	41.1%	46.2%	Male (5.1%)	
Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day	Rate	PE	30.9%	21.6%	39.5%	Female (17.9%)	Canada (7.9%)
	Rate	CA	41.1%	34.7%	47.4%	Female (12.7%)	
Current Smoker, daily	Rate	PE	17.2%	24.5%	10.5%	Female (14.0%)	PEI (1.7%)
	Rate	CA	14.2%	16.3%	12.2%	Female (4.1%)	
Current Smoker, daily or occasional	Rate	PE	20.4%	27.5%	13.9%	Female (13.6%)	PEI (2.7%)
	Rate	CA	19.6%	22.7%	16.6%	Female (6.1%)	
Heavy drinking	Percent	PE	20.1%	26.9%	13.6E	Female (13.3%)	Canada (2.9%)
	Percent	CA	17.4%	24.3%	10.7%	Female (13.6%)	
Influenza immunization, less than a year ago	Rate	PE	27.7%	25.1%	30.1%	Female (5.0%)	PEI (0.8%)
	Rate	CA	26.6%	23.8%	29.3%	Female (5.5%)	

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010/2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503.

The Canadian Community Health Survey reports that 23.9% more PEI females than Canadian females use bicycle helmets. Slightly fewer PEI females (10.5%) than Canadian females (12.2%) smoke daily. In PEI, fewer females than males smoke daily (10.5% vs. 24.5%), and fewer females than males drink heavily (13.6% vs. 26.9%); that is, a difference of about 13.5% for each behaviour. Only slightly more (0.8%) PEI females than Canadian females receive immunizations (30.1% vs. 29.3%).

The percentage of PEI females that reported current smoking was lower than PEI males.

The Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (CTUMS) compared smoking behaviour between persons ages 15 to 24 and 25 and over years of age. The percentage of PEI females that reported current smoking was lower than PEI males for both ages 15 to 24 years (12.9% vs. 16.1%) and age 25+ years (13.9% vs. 16.8%). And, PEI females reported slightly lower rates of current smoking than Canada females for both 15-24 years (0.1% difference) and 25+ years (0.7% difference). Among Islanders age 25+, more males than females (43.2% vs. 32.0%) were former smokers, a difference of 11.2% (similar to the Canadian trend). Among age 15-24 years, the rate for never smoking was higher for females than males in PEI (82.6% vs. 79.7%) and Canada (82.3% vs. 77.8%). Among PEI females, the rate of never smoking declined sharply between the 15 to 24 and 25+ age categories (82.6% vs. 54.0%), a 28.6% decrease, another trend that was similar among Canada females (82.3% vs. 58.3%). The number of cigarettes smoked per day was in the range of 9.5 to 13.4 for all females regardless of geography or age (where the range for males was 12.9 to 18.4, also a five-point difference). Overall, smoking status statistics were more favourable for PEI females when compared to PEI males than when compared to Canadian females.

TABLE 4-13 SMOKING STATUS AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF CIGARETTES SMOKED PER DAY BY AGE AND SEX IN PEI AND CANADA (%)

		Smoking status						Average number of cigarettes smoked per day	
		Current smokers		Former smokers		Never smoked			
Age and results	Area	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-24 years	PE	16.1%	12.9%	-	-	79.7%	82.6%	15.3	9.5
	CA	18.0%	13.6%	4.3%	4.0%	77.8%	82.3%	12.9	11.4
Better gender results in PEI male or PEI female by x%	Better	Female (3.2%)		Not available		Male (2.9%)		Female (1.8%)	
Better female results in PEI or Canada by x % difference	Better	PEI (0.7%)		Not available		Canada (0.3%)		PEI (1.9%)	
25+ years	PE	16.8%	13.9%	43.2%	32.0%	40.0%	54.0%	18.4	13.4%
	CA	18.5%	14.0%	37.3%	27.7%	44.2%	58.3%	17.4	12.9%
Better gender results in PEI male or PEI female by x%	Better	Female (2.9%)		Male (11.2%)		Female (14.0%)		Female (5.0)	
Better female results in PEI or Canada by x % difference	Better	PEI (0.1%)		CA (4.3%)		CA (4.3%)		CA (0.5)	

Source: Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (Ctums), February To December, 2012. Supplementary Tables (Table 2). N=121 for PEI and N=28,680 for Canada

PEI females outperform Canadian females in protecting other persons from exposure to secondhand smoke, especially in public places.

Limiting exposure to secondhand smoke is a health policy indicator in which PEI has demonstrated leadership. Exposure to secondhand smoke in PEI is lowest at home (5%), followed by public places (8.2%) and vehicles (10.1%). Females in PEI slightly outperform males in protecting others from exposure to secondhand smoke (by 0.8% to 5.0%). PEI females also outperform Canadian females in protecting other persons from exposure to secondhand smoke, especially in public places (5.8% difference).

TABLE 4-14 HEALTH INDICATORS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS BY GENDER FOR ADULTS IN PEI AND CANADA[157]

Environmental Factors	Metric	Area	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Better gender results in (male or female) by ?	Better female results in PEI or Canada by ?
Exposure to secondhand smoke at home	Rate	PE	5.0%E	5.4%E	4.6%E	Females (0.8%)	PEI (0.2%)
	Rate	CA	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%	Males (0.5%)	
Exposure to secondhand smoke in the past month, in vehicles	Rate		10.1%E	12.9%E	7.9%E	Female (5.0%)	Canada (2.1%)
	Rate		6.2%	6.6%	5.8%	Female (0.8%)	
Exposure to secondhand smoke in the past month, in public places	Rate	PE	8.2%	9.0%E	7.5%E	Female (1.5%)	PEI (5.8%)
	Rate	CA	13.6%	13.9%	13.3%	Female (0.6%)	

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010/2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503.

In the Atlantic provinces, lifestyle behaviours displayed consistent patterns (Table 4-15.) Females consistently reported better outcomes than males regarding fruit and vegetable consumption (with rates 10.1 to 14.1 higher than males for consuming fruits or vegetables five or more times a day), drinking (with fewer females reporting heavy drinking than males, by a gender difference of 7.8 to 13.3 points), smoking (with rates 0.6 to 11.7 higher than males), and immunization (with rates 5.4 to 15.9 higher than males). Males in all jurisdictions consistently reported better outcomes for the two physical activity measures (with rates 3.8 to 13.8 higher than females). Females report both less activity and more inactivity than males. In summary, for lifestyle outcomes, females showed higher rates of adopting positive behaviours and lower rates of adopting negative behaviours thanmales for four behaviours (fruit and vegetable consumption, drinking, smoking, and immunization), and males showed higher rates of adopting positive behaviours and lower rates of adopting negative behaviours than females for two behaviours (physical activity).

TABLE 4-15 LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS FOR ALL AGES BY GENDER IN ATLANTIC AND CANADA (AGE STANDARDIZED RATE PER 100,000)

		Lifestyle behaviours					
	Sex	**Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day**	**Heavy drinking**	**Leisure time physical activity, moderately active or active (%)**	**Leisure time physical activity, inactive (%)**	**Current Smoker, daily or occasional (%)**	**Influenza immunization, less than a year ago**
PE	M	25.0-1	25.3	54.2	45.8	28.0	27.5
	F	37.1-1	15.2	50.4	49.6	16.3	41.3+1
	Better gender outcome	Female (12.1)	Female (10.1)	Male (3.8)	Male (3.8)	Female (11.7)	Female (13.8)
NL	M	21.4-1	35.2+1	55.8	44.2	26.4	22.8
	F	31.5-1	21.9+1	43.8-1	56.2+1	18.6+1	28.2-1
	Better gender outcome	Female (10.1)	Female (13.3)	Male (12.0)	Male (12.0)	Female (7.8)	Female (5.4)
NS	M	26.5-1	26.7	59.0	41.0	25.0	35.4+1
	F	37.5-1	18.9+1	50.3	49.7	22.1+1	51.3+1
	Better gender outcome	Female (11.0)	Female (7.8)	Male (8.7)	Male (8.7)	Female (3.9)	Female (15.9)
NB	M	29.5	29.7+1	58.9	41.1	23.7	29.2
	F	41.4-1	18.1+111.6	45.1-1	54.9+1	23.1+1	40.0+1
	Better gender outcome	Female (11.6)	Female (11.6)	Male (13.8)	Male (13.8)	Female (0.6)	Female (10.8)
CA	M	32.7	24.2	57.7	42.3	22.0	25.7
	F	46.8	14.4	51.7	48.3	15.1	33.2
	Better gender outcome	Female (14.1)	Female (9.8)	Male (6.0)	Male (6.0)	Female (6.9)	Female (7.5)

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010-2011 and 2013. Cansim Table 105-0501 and 105-0503

Health Care Services

The percentage of PEI women making contact with a medical doctor within the past 12 months exceeded the percentages of both the PEI males and Canada females by approximately 12 points. Similarly, PEI women accessed a regular medical doctor more often than their PEI male and their Canadian female counterparts by approximately 10 points. In short, the PEI male population was clearly less likely than PEI females to access a physician (by approximately 10 points).

TABLE 4-16 HEALTH INDICATORS FOR HEALTH CARE SERVICES BY AGE AND SEX FOR PEI AND CANADA (AGE 12 & UP)

Health Care Services	Metric	Area	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Better gender results in (male or female) by ?	Better female results in PEI or Canada by ?
Contact with medical doctor in the past 12 months	Rate	PE	79.0%	72.9%	84.8%	Female (11.9%)	PEI (1.4%)
	Rate	CA	76.9%	70.4%	83.4%	Female (13.0%)	
Population with regular medical doctor	Rate	PE	86.9%	82.0%	91.5%	Female (9.5%)	PEI (4.5%)
	Rate	CA	82.8%	78.5%	87.0%	Female (8.5%)	

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010-2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503.

Health service utilization data collected by acute care facilities and standardized by the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI) informs of male-female differences. Table 4-17 summarizes the rates of use for frequently used health services in PEI and Canada.

TABLE 4-17 INDICATORS OF HEALTH SERVICES UTILIZATION IN PEI AND CANADA (RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION) [158]

Health services	Area	Both Sexes[159]	Male	Female	Better gender results in male or female by x difference in rates	Better female results in PEI or Canada by x difference in rates
Hospitalized Hip Fracture Event	PE	675^	455^	818^	Male (363)	Canada (288)
	CA	445	322	530	Male (208)	
Mental Illness Patient Days (not rate)	PE	1165^	1059	1273^ days	Male (214)	Canada (608)
	CA	698	729	665 days	Female (64)	
Cardiac Revascularization	PE	207	309^	113	Female (196)	Canada (4)
	CA	228	357	109	Female (248)	
Hospitalized Acute Myocardial Infarction Event	PE	251^	343^	169^	Female (174)	Canada (39)
	CA	206	290	130	Female (160)	
Injury Hospitalization	PE	654^	732^	565^	Female (167)	Canada (109)
	CA	521	575	456	Female (119)	
Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI)	PE	149^	222^	81	Female (141)	Canada (5)
	CA	172	264	86	Female (178)	
Mental Illness Hospitalization	PE	833^	778^	891^	Male (113)	Canada (408)
	CA	502	521	483	Female (38)	

Health services	Area	Both Sexes[38]	Male	Female	Better gender results in male or female by x difference in rates	Better female results in PEI or Canada by x difference in rates
Knee Replacement (All Types)	PE	220^	186^	253^	Male (67)	Canada (53)
	CA	174	146	200	Male (54)	
Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG)	PE	59	89	32	Female (57)	Canada (8)
	CA	58	96	24	Female (72)	
Self-Injury Hospitalization	PE	54	33^	76	Male (43)	PEI (7)
	CA	67	52	83	Male (31)	
Hospitalized Stroke Event	PE	145^	151	135^	Female (16)	Canada (35)
	CA	119	139	100	Female (39)	
Hip Replacement Rate (All Types)	PE	185^	177^	188^	Male (11)	Canada (40)
	CA	139	127	148	Male (21)	
Hysterectomy-Female	PE	Not applicable	Not applicable	413^	Not applicable	Canada (108)
	CA	Not applicable	Not applicable	305	Not applicable	

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information, Indicator Library, Health Indicators Interactive Tool (Discharge Abstract Database), 2015.

Outcomes for Canadian females were more favourable than for PEI females for all health services except one: self-injury hospitalization. The Canada-PEI difference was greatest for mental illness patient days (by 608 days) and mental illness hospitalizations (by 408). Health service outcomes were also more favourable for Canadian females than PEI females with regard to hospitalized hip fracture event (by 288), injury hospitalization (by 109), and hysterectomy (by 108). Females residing in Canada and PEI differed less in the remaining nine service rates (4 to 53). Six of these nine indicators were different between Canada and PEI for *both* sexes: hospitalized hip fracture event, hospitalized acute myocardial infarction event, injury hospitalization, mental illness hospitalization, knee replacement (all types) and hip replacement rate (all types).

When health service utilization rates (as shown in Table 4-17, lighter green column) were grouped by the level of difference between the two sexes to emphasize differences, it was clear that the differences were due to both the type of service and gender. PEI male and female rates differed by 100 or more (113 to 363) for seven indicators: hospitalized hip fracture event (rate difference, 363), mental illness patient days (days difference, 214), cardiac revascularization (rate difference, 196), hospitalized acute myocardial infarction event (rate difference, 174), injury hospitalization (rate difference, 167), percutaneous coronary intervention (rate difference, 141) and mental illness hospitalization (rate difference, 113). These indicators reflect gender differences in areas such as orthopedics, mental health, cardiovascular, and injuries. The indicators were better for males than females with respect to hip fractures, mental illness patient days, and mental illness hospitalizations while indicators were better for females than males for cardiac issues (cardiac revascularization rate difference, 196, acute myocardial infarction, rate difference, 174; and percutaneous coronary intervention , rate difference, 141) and injury hospitalizations (rate difference, 167).

TABLE 4-18 PEI-CANADA GENDER DIFFERENCES BY LEVEL OF DIFFERENCE IN SERVICE RATES (BETTER GENDER RESULT, BY HOW MUCH)

Differ by ≥100 units	Differ by 50-99 units	Differ by < 50 units
• hospitalized hip fracture event (male, 363) • mental illness patient days (male, 214) • cardiac revascularization (female, 196) • acute myocardial infarction (female, 174) • injury hospitalization (female, 167) • percutaneous coronary intervention (female, 141) • mental illness hospitalization (male, 113).	• Knee Replacement (male, 67) • Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (female, 57)	• Self-Injury Hospitalization (male, 43) • Hospitalized Stroke Event (female, 16) • Hip Replacement Rate (male, 1)

When the Atlantic province outcomes were examined by disease or health condition, two trends emerged (Table 4-19). First, in all four provinces and Canada males consistently reported a lower rate of participation limitation than females (by 4.2 to 15.9). Second, in all four provinces and Canada females consistently reported a higher rate of contact (by 10.7 to 16.0) with a medical doctor in the past twelve months. The same trend occurred for population having a regular medical doctor, except that PEI males slightly outpaced PEI females (by 2.5). Trends were less consistent across provinces and genders for the remaining two indicators describing exposure to secondhand smoke at home vs. vehicles and public places).

TABLE 4-19 PARTICIPATION, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND HEALTH SERVICE OUTCOMES IN ATLANTIC AND CANADA (AGE STANDARDIZED RATE PER 100,000)

		Participation limitations	Environmental		Health care services	
Area	Sex	Participation and activity limitation, sometimes or often	Exposure to secondhand smoke at home	Exposure to secondhand smoke in the past month, in vehicles and/or public places.	Contact with medical doctor in the past 12 months	Population with regular medical doctor
PE	M	30.0	F	21.1E	71.9	90.8+1
	F	34.2	F	11.5E;-1	82.6	88.3
		Male (4.2)	F	Female (9.6)	Female (10.7)	Male (2.5)
NL	M	26.5	4.4E	15.7	70.4	83.9+1
	F	31.8	5.0E	16.7	85.8	93.0+1
		Male (5.3)	Male (0.6)	Male (1.0)	Female (15.4)	Female (9.1)

		Participation limitations	Environmental		Health care services	
Area	Sex	Participation and activity limitation, sometimes or often	Exposure to secondhand smoke at home	Exposure to secondhand smoke in the past month, in vehicles and/or public places.	Contact with medical doctor in the past 12 months	Population with regular medical doctor
NS	M	29.2	6.8E	19.9	71.3	84.9+1
	F	45.1+1	3.6E	16.0	87.3+1	90.6+1
		Male (15.9)	Female (3.2)	Female (3.9)	Female (16.0)	Female (5.7)
NB	M	31.6	4.4E	19.9	68.9	90.7+1
	F	35.9	4.8E	15.0	84.4	95.8+1
		Male (4.3)	Male (0.4)	Male (4.9)	Female (15.5)	Female (5.1)
CA	M	27.9	4.4	19.6	70.5	79.4
	F	31.9	3.7	16.8	83.6	87.2
		Male (4.0)	Female (0.7)	Male (2.8)	Female (13.1)	Female (7.8)

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010-2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503

Age Categories in Health Surveys

Age is important in survey results. A health issue may not affect one age category yet may be extremely prevalent in another age category. Usually, all persons surveyed are reported as a group (for example, "total, 12 years and over," or "total, 15 years and over." Few surveys report distinct age categories. The well-known Canadian Community Health Survey uses five age categories and reports age by life stages, for example, 12 to 19 years (adolescents), 20 to 34 years (young adults), 35 to 44 years (young adults), 45 to 64 years (middle-aged adults), and 65 years and over (seniors). By comparison, the Chronic Disease and Injury Indicators Framework uses 21 age categories and reports findings by five-year intervals starting at five years of age (that is, under 1 year; 1 to 4 years; 5 to 9 years; 10 to 14 years; 15 to 19; and so on up to 90 years and over). When analyzing provincial data, it is sometimes essential to report the total sample because of the small number of observations in certain age categories (which may require suppression or rounding of output numbers). In contrast, large national samples usually permit age-based reporting without fear of personal identification. In this Canadian Community Health Survey analysis, only 20 health outcomes contained adequate sample size for PEI results to appear in the following age-based table.

TABLE 4-20 CANADIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY INDICATORS HAVING DATA FOR EACH AGE CATEGORY (FROM AGE 12-19 AND UPWARD) [160,161]

Health Indicator	12-19 years			20-34 years			35-44 years			45 – 64 years			65 years and over			All ages		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
COPD (age 35 and up)*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0%	0.7%E	1.3%E	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	7.2%	6.7%	7.5%	4.0%	3.7%	4.4%
Arthritis (age 15 & up)*	0.5%	F	0.7%	3%	2.9%	3.1%	6.6%	5.7%	7.4%	21.12%	16.9%	25.2%	41.6%	33.4%	48.5%	16.5%	13.1%	19.9%
Diabetes	0.5%E	0.4%E	0.6%E	0.9%	0.8%E	1.1%E	2.7%	3.1%	2.3%	8.5%	10.4%	6.6%	18.2%	20.6%	16.2%	6.7%	7.5%	5.8%
High blood pressure	0.6%E	0.5%E	F	2.3%	3.1%	1.4%	7.3%	8.7%	6.0%	23.4%	26.8%	20.0%	47.4%	45.7%	48.8%	17.7%	18.5%	17.0%
Mood disorder	4.5%	2.8%	6.3%	7.7%	5.4%	10.1%	8.3%	6.0%	10.4%	9.5%	7.9%	11.1%	6.2%	4.9%	7.2%	7.8%	6.0%	9.6%
Perceived health (fair or poor)	4.7%	5.1%	4.2%	6.3%	6.1%	6.6%	8.0%	7.3%	8.7%	14.0%	15.0%	13.1%	21.4%	21.7%	21.2%	11.6%	11.7%	11.5%
Perceived mental health (fair or poor)	5.6%	4.3%	6.9%	6.2%	5.1%	7.2%	6.6%	5.2%	7.8%	6.9%	6.5%	7.2%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	6.3%	5.6%	7.0%
Current Smoker	7.7%	8.3%	7.1%	24.6%	29.6%	19.4%	20.6%	25.9%	15.5%	20.2%	22.9%	17.5%	9.4%	10.7%	8.4%	18.1%	21.4%	14.8%
Asthma	9.0%	8.3%	9.6%	9.3%	8.2%	10.5%	7.2%	5.5%	8.9%	7.5%	6.4%	8.6%	8.0%	7.1%	8.7%	8.1%	7.0%	9.2%
Exposure to Second-hand smoke at home	9.2%	9.3%	9.0%	4.1%	3.9%	4.2%	1.7%	2.0%E	1.5%E	3.5%	4.1%	2.9%	3.0%	3.8%	2.4%	3.9%	4.3%	3.5%
Perceived life stress (starts with age 15-19)*	19.5%	15.5%	24.0%	23.0%	21.5%	24.6%	29.3%	29.0%	29.6%	27.0%	27.4%	26.6%	11.2%	10.0%	12.3%	23.0%	22.3%	23.7%
Influenza immunization, less than a year ago	21.5%	20.7%	22.3%	18.6%	14.0%	23.2%	25.2%	21.3%	28.9%	33.7%	29.8%	37.6%	63.1%	63.0%	63.1%	32.5%	28.8%	36.1%
Body Mass Index, overweight or obese (starts with age 18-19)*	26.0%	32.7%	18.9%	42.0%	49.8%	33.3%	54.5%	65.7%	43.2%	61.8%	69.5%	53.9%	59.1%	65.0%	54.2%	54.0%	61.8%	46.2%
Helmet use when riding a bicycle, always used	33.8%	32.1%	36.0%	35.3%	32.0%	39.4%	46.5%	41.7%	52.3%	50.4%	49.1%	52.1%	48.3%	48.0%	48.9%	42.5%	40.2%	45.4%
Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day	43.6%	39.3%	48.2%	38.8%	33.5%	44.3%	40.5%	31.1%	49.3%	36.6%	28.1%	45.0%	42.9%	34.9%	49.4%	39.5%	32.1%	46.6%
Percived health (very good or excellent)	69.4%	70.2%	68.4%	65.7%	66.2%	65.2%	64.6%	63.5%	65.6%	55.8%	54.1%	57.4%	45.0%	44.4%	45.6%	59.0%	58.7%	59.4%
Perceived mental health (very good or excellent)	73.9%	75.7%	72.1%	72.3%	74.9%	69.7%	70.9%	72.5%	69.4%	70.6%	70.3%	70.9%	69.0%	69.0%	69.0%	71.1%	72.1%	70.1%
Sense of belonging to local community, somewhat strong or very strong	76.5%	75.7%	77.3%	57.2%	56.6%	57.8%	64.6%	62.0%	67.0%	67.0%	67.4%	66.7%	73.9%	74.3%	73.5%	66.4%	65.9%	67.0%
Population with regular medical doctor	85.6%	84.6%	86.6%	73.5%	67.4%	79.7%	82.9%	77.7%	88.05	89.0%	86.3%	91.6%	94.8%	94.5%	95.0%	85.1%	81.6%	88.5%
Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied	97.4%	97.8%	97.0%	94.5%	94.8%	94.1%	92.5%	93.6%	91.5%	90.3%	89.7%	90.9%	89.3%	89.3%	89.3%	92.2%	92.4%	92.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2010/2011 and 2013. CANSIM TABLE 105-0501 and 105-0503.

Maternal and Newborn Care

Statistics on maternal and newborn care, also termed reproductive care, came from the PEI Reproductive Care Program Perinatal Database. This statistical database is a decades-long comprehensive collection of vital birth indicators, which are managed by a team of health experts skilled in interpreting birth outcomes. Birth outcomes are affected by innumerable social, economic, psychological, and biological factors. For example, the outcomes listed below can increase risk to mother and/or newborn:

- ✓ Higher average maternal age at delivery (29.2 years) impacts for both the first and subsequent births.
- ✓ Teenage pregnancies (5.8%) may increase social risk and be the results of increased social risk in PEI.
- ✓ High body mass index, or BMI (47.2%) diminishes health status and pregnancy outcomes.
- ✓ High maternal BMI is linked to gestational diabetes (9.1%), hypertension (15.3%), C-section and infertility.

Birth Indicators

PEI birth indicator (Table 4-21) are as good as or better than rates reported by other Canadian provinces. The one exception is the primary C- section rate. The PEI rate is higher than some provinces, yet not an outlier.[162] According to Health PEI, PEI's total C-section rate was 29.5% in 2014-2015, which compares to Canada's rate of 27.3% in 2013-2014. A new birth indicator was developed by CIHI, the low risk C-section rate; CIHI defines the low-risk C-section as a single, head-first or vertex pregnancy without complications (such as placenta previa or previous C-section). Unnecessary C-section can increase maternal morbidity, mortality and costs.

TABLE 4-21 PEI BIRTH INDICATORS COMPARED TO OTHER CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS, 2010-2011[163, 164]

Indicator	PEI	Highest (Best)	Lowest
Low birth weight (500 – 2,499 grams), rate	5.4 (CI 4.2-6.6)	6.7 (AB)	5.4 (SK, MB & PE)
Preterm birth rate (<37 weeks)	8.1 (CI 6.6-9.5)	10.7 (NU)	7.3 (PQ & NS)
Small-for-gestational age rate	6.3 (CI 5.0-7.6)	9.3 (ON)	6.3 (PE)
Forceps-assisted deliveries rate	1.0 (CI 0.4-1.6)	4.2 (AB)	1.0 (PE)
Epidural rates among vaginal deliveries	39.5 (CI 37-43)	70 (PQ)	32.5 (BC)
Primary caesarean section rate	23.2 (CI 17-31)	30 (NL)	17 (PQ)
Repeat caesarean section rate	92 (CI 90-96)	92 (PE)	70 (MB)

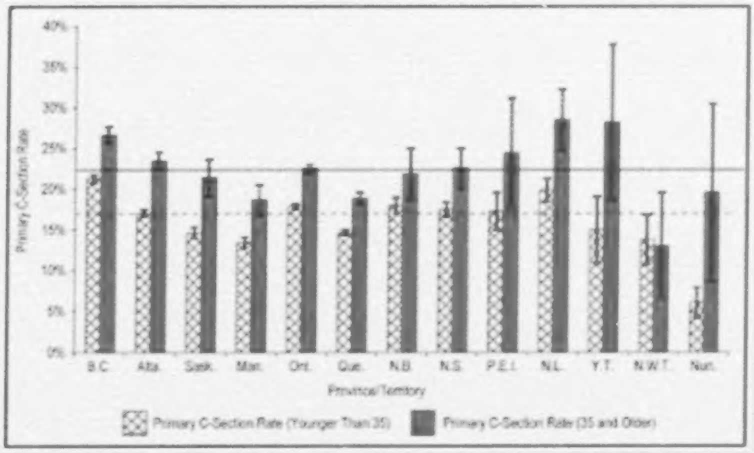
While low-risk vaginal births are promoted, it is sometimes necessary to employ the special procedures associated with high-risk births to ensure the health of mother and baby. PEI epidural rates (per 100 deliveries) are much lower than Canada rates, whether an epidural for vaginal deliveries (38.9 vs. 58.7) or for all deliveries (33.2 vs. 51.0). Likewise, assisted delivery rates (per 100 deliveries) are more favourable in PEI than Canada for overall rates (7.5 vs. 13.2), vacuum extraction rates (5.1 vs. 9.3), and forceps rates (1.4 vs. 3.3). Compared to other provinces and territories, PEI has experienced slightly higher rates (by 1.3 to 4.0 per 100 deliveries) for the three primary C-section rates. It can be seen that age (whether <35 or ≥35 years) is a more important factor than geography for C-section rates (PEI or Canada). The PEI repeat caesarean section rate is 89.7 while the Canada rate is 81.5 per 100 births, an 8.2 point difference.

TABLE 4-23 BIRTH PROCEDURES ACCOMPANYING LABOUR AND POSTPARTUM (CANADIAN INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH INFORMATION, 2013-2014)

Birth procedure	PEI	Canada	Which is better	By how much?
Epidural rate for vaginal deliveries	38.9	58.7[165]	PEI	19.8
Epidural rate for all deliveries	33.2	51.0[166]	PEI	17.8
Assisted delivery rate (overall) among vaginal deliveries	7.5	13.2[167]	PEI	5.7
Assisted delivery rate (vacuum extraction) among vaginal deliveries	5.1	9.3[168]	PEI	4.2
Assisted delivery rate (forceps) among vaginal deliveries	1.4	3.3[169]	PEI	1.9
Total caesarean section rate	31.3	27.3[170]	Canada	4.0
Primary caesarean section rate	19.8	18.3[171]	Canada	1.5
Primary caesarean rate (c-section for first time), younger, age <35	18.8	17.2[172]	Canada	1.6
Primary caesarean rate (c-section for first time), younger, age ≥35	24.2	22.9[173]	Canada	1.3
Repeat caesarean section rate	89.7	81.5[174]	Canada	8.2

The epidural rate for PEI women (38.9%) is about 20 points less than the Canada rate (58.7%). The PEI c-section rate for age 35+ (24.5%) exceeds the Canada rate (22.9%). And, the PEI c-section rate for women under 35 years (19.1%) is higher than the Canada rate (17.2%). Figure 4-1.[175]

FIGURE 4-1 PRIMARY C-SECTION RATES BY AGE GROUP AND PROVINCE/TERRITORY, 2011-2012.

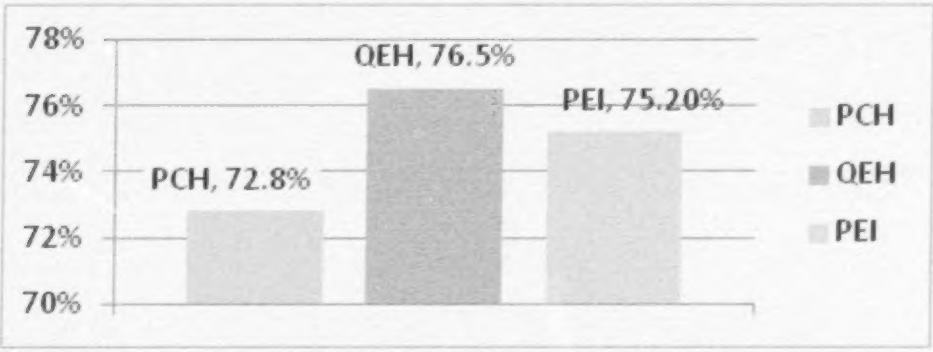


Travel time to hospital is favourable for PEI women compared to their Canada peers. Across Canada, 17.2% of rural women (especially in the territories) travel two or more hours to deliver their babies. Across Canada, rural women in PEI were least likely (and women in Manitoba most likely) to spend two hours travelling prior to delivery.[176]

Breastfeeding

In PEI, breastfeeding behaviour has been supported by a breastfeeding policy since September 1, 2012. The new policy recommends the initiation of breastfeeding in hospital, and the continuation of breastfeeding at home until six months of age. The current rate of breastfeeding upon discharge from PEI hospitals[177] is approximately 75%. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also report prevalence near to 75% (Figure 4-2.)[178] As a rule, 3% to 5% of new mothers will initiate breastfeeding and quit prior to discharge (PEI Reproductive Care Program, 2011).

FIGURE 4-2 BREASTFEEDING RATES UPON DISCHARGE (PEI REPRODUCTIVE CARE PROGRAM, 2014-2015)



Breastfeeding rates vary widely across Canada from a minimum of 57% in Newfoundland to a maximum of 96% in British Columbia. The most frequent reasons cited for stopping breastfeeding are insufficent breast milk and baby was ready for solids.[179]

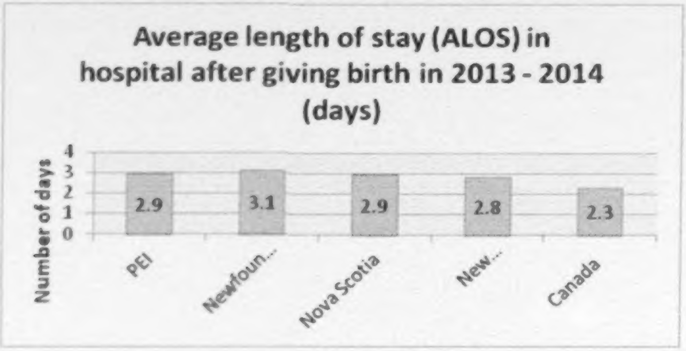
Self-report information from the Canadian Community Health Survey 2011-2012, suggests the following:

- 89% of Canadian mothers initiated breastfeeding
- 51% breastfeed for four months or more
- 26% continued to breastfeed exclusively (breast milk only without other liquids or solids) for the recommended six months

Maternal Health Indicators

PEI women give birth to approximately 1,400 newborns a year. In 2011, 1,403 deliveries occurred, according to the annual PEI Reproductive Care Program Perinatal Surveillance Report. The average length of stay (ALOS) in hospital after giving birth in Prince Edward Island is 2.9 days, compared to 2.3 days among Canada women. There were no vast differences among the Atlantic provinces where the range was from 2.8 to 3.1 days (Figure 4-3.)

FIGURE 4-3 AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (ALOS) IN HOSPITAL AFTER GIVING BIRTH 2013-2014



In Prince Edward Island, the average maternal age at delivery was 28.0 years in 1998. By 2011 the average age had increased by 1.2 years to 29.2 years. One reason is the number of mothers who deliver at an advanced age (≥35 years) has increased from 12.6 (per 100 deliveries) in 1998 to 14.5 in 2011. At the same time, the number of younger mothers (<20 years) has decreased from 9.8 (per 100 deliveries) in 1998 to 5.8 in 2011. The average maternal age for first time mothers increased from 25.5 years in 1998 to 27.3 years in 2011, an increase of 1.8 years. The number of first-time mothers per 100 deliveries has remained stable being 41.6 in 1998 and 41.8 in 2011. The number of first-time mothers ≥35 years per 100 deliveries increased from 6.1 in 1998 to 8.9 in 2011. Between 1998 and 2011 the pre-pregnancy BMI >25 per 100 births increased notably from 41.6 in 1998 to 47.2 in 2011, while the pre-pregnancy BMI <18 or underweight per 100 mothers decreased from 5.5 in 1998 to 3.6 in 2011. Self-reported alcohol use and smoking during pregnancy declined from 1998 to 2011, while self-reported drug abuse increased during those same years. Alcohol use was reported at 3.2 women (per 100 deliveries) in 1998, but the 2011 figures show that alcohol reports had decreased to as low as 0.7 women. Smoking during pregnancy had also decreased from 33.3 women (per 100 deliveries) in 1998 to 19.2 in 2011. One new development is the increase in self-reported drug abuse per 100 deliveries which increased from 0.1 women in 1998 to 2.8 women in 2011.

Table 4-23 Maternal Health Indicators

Indicator	PEI
Deliveries	1,403
Average maternal age at delivery (in years)	29.2
Advanced maternal age at delivery (≥35 years) (per 100 deliveries)	14.5
Younger maternal age at delivery (<20 years) (per 100 deliveries)	5.8
Average maternal age at first delivery (nulliparious) (in years)	27.3
First time mothers (nulliparious) (per 100 deliveries)	41.8
First time mothers (nulliparious) ≥35 years (per 100 first time deliveries)	8.9
Pre-pregnancy BMI>25 overweight /obese (per 100 mothers)	47.2
Pre-pregnancy BMI<18 Underweight (per 100 mothers)	3.6
Mothers with <5 antenatal visits (per 100 deliveries)	4.4
Smoking during pregnancy (self-reported) (per 100 deliveries)	19.2
Alcohol use during pregnancy (self-reported) (per 100 deliveries)	0.7
Drug abuse during pregnancy (self-reported) (per 100 deliveries)	2.8

Surgical Abortion Services

Surgical abortion services, while not performed on Prince Edward Island between the years 2010-2015, were available to Island women within the Maritime region – at both the QEII Hospital in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and The Moncton Hospital in New Brunswick. Costs for this procedure are covered by Health PEI under PEI Medicare. Accessing the service at the QEII Hospital requires physician referral and pre-approval from Health PEI's Medical Affairs division. Since July 1, 2015 Island women are able to access the service at The Moncton Hospital directly without a doctor's referral or a medical office signature, or going through the preliminary steps that have been required to access the service in Nova Scotia.

The additional access to the service at The Moncton Hospital in July 2015 has resulted in fewer procedures being carried out at the QEII Hospital and influenced the overall increase number of abortion procedures for 2015.

Access to abortion services over the past five years have ranged from 72 in 2010 to 101 in 2015.

Year	Number of Procedures
2010	72
2011	72
2012	85
2013	94
2014	88
2015	101

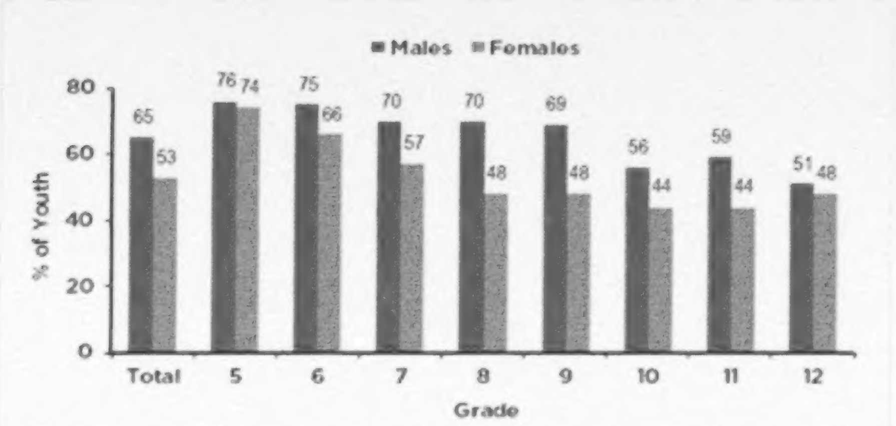
Gender Differences in Youth Health Outcomes

The School Health Action Planning Evaluation System/Youth Smoking Survey – Prince Edward Island (SHAPES-PEI) is a provincial survey of Prince Edward Island students in grades 5 to 12. The information below is from the 2010-2011 survey (6,563 students at 54 schools) and the 2012-2013 survey (8,533 students in 54 schools).

In the 2010-2011 survey for Grade 6 to 12 students, 65% of males and 53% of females reported that they ate breakfast on school days.[180] This percentage changed slightly in the 2012-2013 survey, in which 63% of males and 55% of females reported eating breakfast every day (Monday to Friday).[181]

Grade by grade, more males (from 51% to 75%) than females (from 44% to 74%) regularly ate breakfast. Across all grades, the gender difference averaged 12%, where the minimum difference was 2% in Grade 5 and the maximum difference was 22% in Grade 8. Reasons offered for skipping breakfast were lack of time, not feeling hungry in the morning, feeling sick after eating breakfast, trying to lose weight and having no food at home.

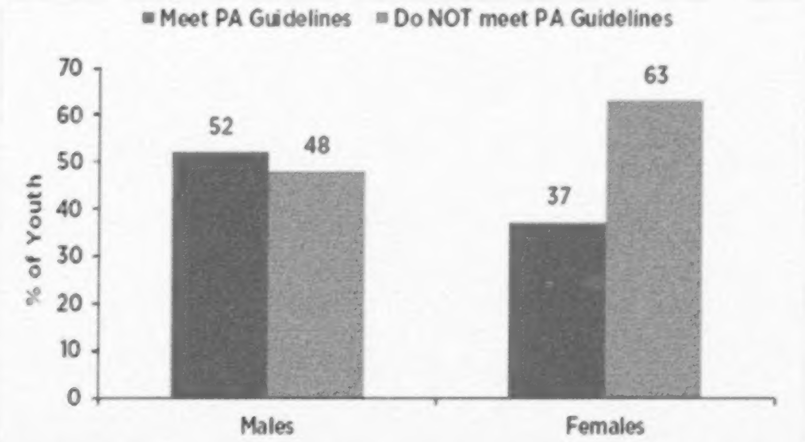
FIGURE 4-4 STUDENTS WHO ATE BREAKFAST EVERY DAY (%). SOURCE: 2010-2011 SHAPES/YSS-PEI: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDENT HEALTH PROFILE.



Sedentary behaviours such as watching television are counterproductive to physical activity. The 2012-2013 SHAPES survey results indicate that male and female results are quite similar (24% and 25%) regarding how many students exceed the two-hour recommended national guidelines for watching television. The results differ, however, when it comes to playing video games or surfing the Internet, with 63% of males and 43% of females reporting playing video games or surfing the Internet for more than 2 hours per day.

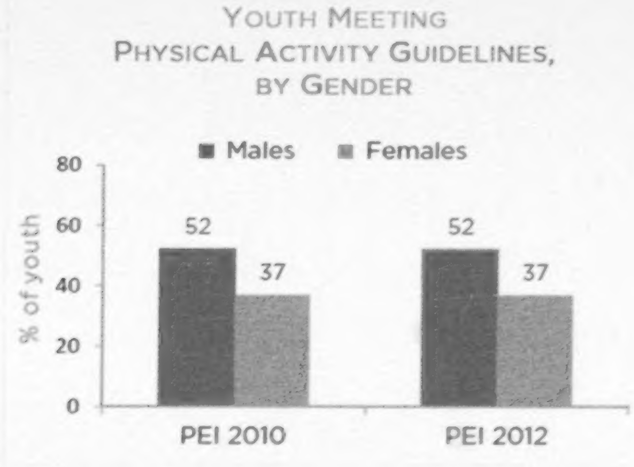
Canada's Physical Activity Guidelines recommends that children and youth be physically active for 60 minutes each day and engage in vigorous activities and strengthening exercises at least three days per week. In 2010-2011, 45% of the students were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day. When broken down by gender, 52% of males and 37% of females met Canada's Physical Activity Guidelines. In other words, 48% of males and 63% of females did not meet Canada's Physical Activity Guidelines. Note: These figures are based on self-report, which tends to over-estimate time being physically active.

FIGURE 4-5 MEETING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES BY GENDER. SOURCE: 2010-2011 SHAPES/YSS-PEI: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDENT HEALTH PROFILE



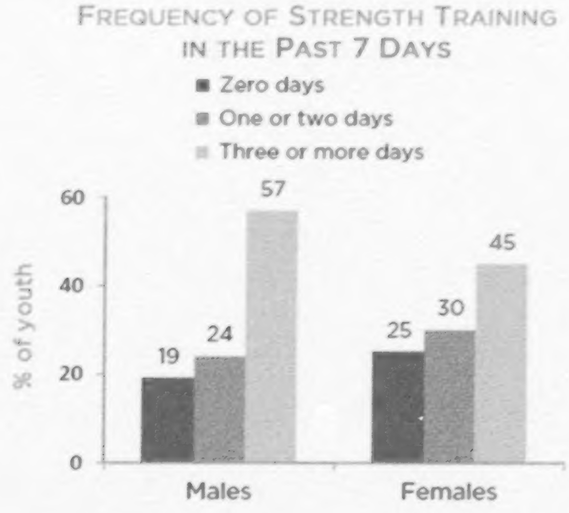
The statistics regarding male and female youth who are meeting physical activity guidelines have not changed over the course of the two surveys.

FIGURE 4-6 STUDENTS/YOUTH MEETING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES, BY GENDER.
SOURCE: 2012-2013 SHAPES/YSS- PEI: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDENT HEALTH PROFILE.



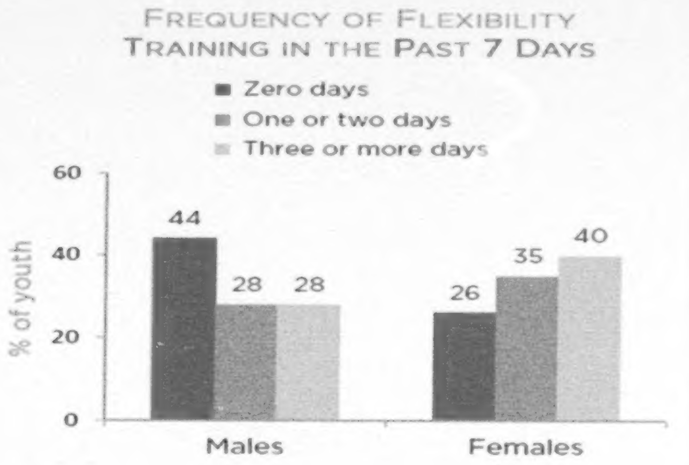
In the 2012-2013 survey, 78% of youth reported participating in strength training activities such as push-ups, sit-ups, Pilates and weight lifting in the week preceding the survey. Of youth who reported participating in strength training, males averaged of 3.8 days, and females averaged of 3.2 days per week of strength training. Male students indicated that they frequently participated in strength training three or more days than female students.

FIGURE 4-7 STUDENTS/YOUTH MEETING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES, BY GENDER.
SOURCE: 2012-2013 SHAPES/YSS- PEI: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDENT HEALTH PROFILE.



Females tend to participate in flexibility training more often than males. Sixty-five percent of youth reported doing exercises for flexibility such as stretching and yoga in the week preceding the SHAPES survey. Of youth who reported participating in flexibility training, males averaged 3 days and females averaged 3.2 days per week of flexibility training.

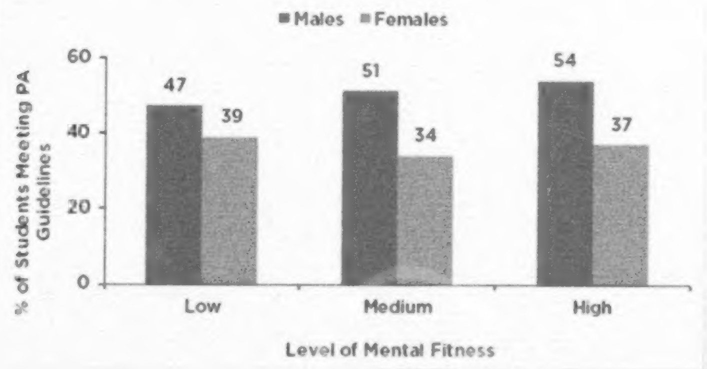
FIGURE 4-8 STUDENTS/YOUTH MEETING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES, BY GENDER. SOURCE: 2012-2013 SHAPES/YSS- PEI: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDENT HEALTH PROFILE.



Typically, youth with a higher level of mental fitness** are more physically active. Students were divided into three groups according to their level of mental fitness (low, medium and high). Each group was examined to see what percentage was meeting the Physical Activity Guidelines. The percentage of males always exceeded the percentage of females who met Canada's Physical Activity Guidelines, with the gender difference being 8% for students with a low level of mental fitness, and 17% for students with medium and high levels of mental fitness.

> *"Mental Fitness refers to a student's capacity to be self-determined. Self-determination refers to a student's capacity to think about, plan, and act on personal decisions that contribute to emotional, social and physical development. MENTAL FITNESS can impact a student's capacity to make positive changes in their daily routines, such as eating healthy, being physically active, and living tobacco-free. Mental Fitness is fostered in environments and relationships that address important psychological needs, which include: autonomy, relatedness, and competency."*
> *- 2012-2013 SHAPES/YSS-PEI: Prince Edward Island Student Health Profile.*

FIGURE 4-9 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND MENTAL FITNESS ARE RELATED. SOURCE: 2010-2011 SHAPES/YSS-PEI: PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STUDENT HEALTH PROFILE.



Endnotes page 109

Gender Difference in Types of Disability

The Canadian Survey on Disability (2012) reported disability by type, as summarized in Table 4-24. A total of 22,970 PEI males and 30,780 PEI females reported having the ten disabilities listed, and more females than males reported each type of disability in both PEI and Canada (with the exception of the less frequent developmental and unknown disabilities).

Multimorbidity–involving one or more of pain, flexibility, mobility, hearing, mental/psychological, dexterity, seeing, memory and learning disablilites-limits quality of life and has different implications for males and females according to gender role. A series of papers describing each type of disability it was clear that a person having one disability frequently has additional disabilities or special functional considerations. For example, almost everyone with a memory disability reported at least one other type of disability, and more than one-half of all persons with a memory disability reported five or more other types of disability. Further, the pattern of co-occurrence can vary by age. Younger adults (15 to 24 years) with mental health disabilities often report learning and developmental disabilities while older persons (age 65 and over) are more likely to add memory, sensory, and physical disabilities than younger adults.[182]

Section C of Table 4-24 indicates that the male to female ratio for each type of disability was approximately 40% to 60% (two males affected for every three females affected with regard to pain, flexibility, mobility, mental/psychological, dexterity, seeing, and memory type of disabilities). Among the remaining four types of disability, the male to female ratio was almost equal for hearing (52% to 48%) and learning (47% to 53%), was reversed for developmental disabilities (61% male to 39% females).

TABLE 4-24 TYPE OF DISABILITIES IN PEI AND CANADA BY NUMBER (A), PERCENT (B), AND GENDER (C)[183, 184]

	Both sexes		Males		Females	
Type of disability (number)	**PEI**	**Canada**	**PEI**	**Canada**	**PEI**	**Canada**
Pain	12,540	2,664,240	5,020	1,106,140	7,520	1,558,100
Flexibility	9,610	2,077,980	3,840	898,420	5,760	1,179,560
Mobility	9,430	1,971,750	3,950	833,980	5,480	1,137,770
Hearing	5,010	874,590	2,620	459,570	2,380	415,020
Mental/psychological	4,180	1,059,600	1,910	464,540	2,270	595,060
Dexterity	3,730	953,090	1,630	400,160	2,100	552,920
Seeing	3,660	756,320	1,520	326,510	2,140	429,810
Memory	2,400	628,180	990	273,350	1,410	354,830
Learning	2,340	622,260	1,110	303,420	1,230E	318,840
Developmental	620E	160,530	380E	96,120	240E	64,410
Unknown	430E	79,540	F	40,330	250E	39,210
Total:	53,950	11,848,080	22,970	5,202,540	30,780	6,645,530
Type of disability (col. %)	**Both sexes**		**Males**		**Females**	
	PEI	**Canada**	**PEI**	**Canada**	**PEI**	**Canada**
Pain	23.2%	22.5%	21.9%	21.3%	24.4%	23.2%
Flexibility	17.8%	17.5%	16.7%	17.3%	18.7%	17.8%
Mobility	17.5%	16.6%	17.2%	16.0%	17.8%	17.5%
Hearing	9.3%	7.4%	11.4%	8.8%	7.7%	9.3%
Mental/psychological	7.7%	8.9%	8.3%	8.9%	7.4%	7.7%

Dexterity	6.9%	8.0%	7.1%	7.7%	6.8%	6.9%
Seeing	6.8%	6.4%	6.6%	6.3%	7.0%	6.8%
Memory	4.4%	5.3%	4.3%	5.3%	4.6%	4.4%
Learning	4.3%	5.3%	4.8%	5.8%	4.0%	4.3%
Developmental	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Unknown	0.8%	0.7%	0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Total:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Gender percentages (row %)	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	PEI	Canada	PEI	Canada	PEI	Canada
Pain	100%	100%	40%	42%	60%	58%
Flexibility	100%	100%	40%	43%	60%	57%
Mobility	100%	100%	42%	42%	58%	58%
Hearing	100%	100%	52%	53%	48%	47%
Mental/psychological	100%	100%	46%	44%	54%	56%
Dexterity	100%	100%	44%	42%	56%	58%
Seeing	100%	100%	42%	43%	58%	57%
Memory	100%	100%	41%	44%	59%	56%
Learning	100%	100%	47%	49%	53%E	51%
Developmental	100%E	100%	61%E	60%	39%E	40%
Unknown	100%E	100%	F	51%	F	49%

The dominant type of disability in PEI was pain, which affected 5,020 males and 7,520 females (Table 4-26.) In decreasing prevalence, flexibility disabilities affected 3,840 males and 5,760 females, while mobility disabilities affected 3,950 males and 5,480 females. All three of the most prevalent disabilities affected 1.5 times more PEI females than PEI males (by ratio of 1.5, 1.5 and 1.4, respectively) which represented approximately 2,000 more PEI females than males. The top three types of disability in PEI (that is, pain, flexibility and mobility) were also the top three disabilities in Canada.

Approximately 1,500 to 2,600 Islanders reported the next four most prevalent disabilities – hearing, mental psychological, dexterity and seeing disabilities – with approximately 400 to 500 more PEI females than PEI males experiencing these four types of disability, except for hearing disability, which was reported by approximately 200 more male than female Islanders.

Among less prevalent disabilities: memory and learning disabilities were reported by approximately 1,000 to 1,500 Islanders of each sex.

Table 4-25, next page, provides detailed statistical information about eleven types of disability in PEI and Canada by age. The prevalence of disability by age in PEI is not available. However, Canada figures are available by age category and do suggest that prevalence varies with age. Across Canada, the most common types of disability for ages 15 to 24 were mental/psychological, learning disabilities, and pain. Among ages 45 to 64 the common disabilities were pain, flexibility and mobility. Among seniors age 65 and over, the most prevalent disabilities were pain, mobility, and flexibility, with hearing disabilities affecting more than one in ten.

TABLE 4-25 ELEVEN TYPES OF DISABILITY IN PEI AND CANADA BY AGE AND GENDER [185,186]

			15-24 years			25-44 years			45-64 years			65-74 years			75 years and over			All (15 and over)		
	Metric	Area	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Seeing	Number	PE	F	F	F	440E	140E	F	1,600	680E	920E	470E	240E	230E	1,020E	420E	600E	3,660	1,520	2,140
	Number	CA	26,450	12,640	13,800	75,260	26,160	49,100	370,510	175,280	195,230	109,820	43,410	66,400	174,290	69,010	105,280	756,320	326,510	429,810
	Percent	PE	F	F	F	12.5%	4.3%	F	45.3%	21.1%	28.5%	13.3%	7.4%	7.1%	28.9%	13.0%	18.6%	100%	42%	58%
	Percent	CA	3.5%	1.7%	1.8%	10.0%	3.5%	6.5%	49.0%	23.2%	25.8%	14.5%	5.7%	8.8%	23.0%	9.1%	13.9%	100%	43%	57%
	Difference	-	-	-		PEI 0.8%	-	PEI 3.7%	PEI 2.1%	CAna2.7%	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	5.9%	3.9%	4.7%	-	1.0%	1.0%	
Hearing	Number	PE	F	F	F	330E	110E	F	1,970	1,240E	730E	840E	440E	400E	1,660	760E	900E	5,010	2,620	2,380
	Number	CA	19,990	9,730E	10,270	83,940	40,620	43,320	320,910	174,110	146,800	181,850	105,740	76,110	267,890	129,360	138,540	874,590	459,570	415,020
	Percent	PE	F	F	F	6.9%	2.4%	F	41.0%	27.1%	15.9%	17.5%	9.6%	8.7%	34.6%	16.6%	19.7%	100%	52%	48%
	Percent	CA	2.3%	1.1%	1.2%	9.6%	4.6%	5.0%	36.7%	19.9%	16.8%	20.8%	12.1%	8.7%	30.6%	14.8%	15.8%	100%	53%	47%
	Difference	-	-	-	2.7%	2.2%	-	4.3%	7.2%	0.9%	3.3%	2.5%	same	4.0%	1.8%	3.9%	-	1.0%	1.0%	
Mobility	Number	PE	140E	F	F	980	260E	720E	3,770	1,780	1,980	1,980	770	1,210	2,560	1,040E	1,520	9,430	3,950	5,480
	Number	CA	44,350	16,950	27,390	215,630	85,000	130,620	823,520	374,120	449,400	388,920	163,160	225,750	499,340	194,740	304,600	1,971,750	833,980	1,137,770
	Percent	PE	1.5%	F	F	10.4%	2.8%	7.8%	40.0%	19.2%	21.3%	21.0%	8.3%	13.0%	27.1%	11.2%	16.4%	100%	42%	58%
	Percent	CA	2.2%	0.9%	1.4%	10.9%	4.3%	6.6%	41.8%	19.0%	22.8%	19.7%	8.3%	11.4%	25.3%	9.9%	15.4%	100%	42%	58%
	Difference	0.7%	-	-	0.5%	1.5%	1.2%	1.8%	0.2%	1.5%	1.3%	same	1.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.0%	-	same	same	
Flexibility	Number	PE	130E	F	F	1,130	340E	780E	4,070	1,830	2,240	1,840	660	1,180	2,440	920E	1,520	9,610	3,840	5,760
	Number	CA	46,090	20,380E	25,710	259,220	106,320	152,890	939,270	428,710	510,550	371,340	162,940	208,400	462,080	180,070	282,010	2,077,980	898,420	1,179,560
	Percent	PE	1.4%	F	F	11.8%	3.6%	8.2%	42.4%	19.3%	23.7%	19.1%	7.0%	12.5%	25.4%	9.7%	16.1%	100%	40%	60%
	Percent	CA	2.2%	1.0%	1.2%	12.5%	5.1%	7.4%	45.2%	20.6%	24.6%	17.9%	7.8%	10.0%	22.2%	8.7%	13.6%	100%	43%	57%
	Difference	0.8%	-	-	0.7%	1.5%	0.8%	2.8%	1.3%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	2.5%	3.2%	1.0%	2.5%	-	3.0%	3.0%	
Dexterity	Number	PE	F	F	F	270E	170E	100E	1,750	760E	980E	710	310E	400E	870E	270E	600E	3,730	1,630	2,100
	Number	CA	26,620	15,200	11,430	111,820	45,420	66,400	437,080	206,910	230,170	153,680	58,980	94,690	223,880	73,650	150,230	953,090	400,160	552,920
	Percent	PE	F	F	F	7.5%	4.7%	2.8%	48.6%	21.2%	27.3%	19.7%	8.6%	11.1%	24.2%	7.5%	16.7%	100%	44%	56%
	Percent	CA	2.8%	1.6%	1.2%	11.7%	4.8%	7.0%	45.9%	21.7%	24.2%	16.1%	6.2%	9.9%	23.5%	7.7%	15.8%	100%	42%	58%
	Difference	-	-	-	4.2%	0.1%	4.2%	2.7%	0.5%	3.1%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.9%	-	2.0%	2.0%	
Pain	Number	PE	270E	130E	F	1,910	770E	1,150	5,790	2,480	3,310	2,170	850	1,320	2,390	790E	1,600	12,540	5,020	7,520
	Number	CA	83,420	32,100	51,310	410,670	163,760	246,910	1,212,000	539,850	672,150	452,660	190,700	261,960	505,500	179,740	325,760	2,664,240	1,106,140	1,558,100
	Percent	PE	2.2%	1.1%	F	15.2%	6.3%	9.4%	46.2%	20.2%	27.0%	17.3%	6.9%	10.8%	19.1%	6.4%	13.0%	100%	40%	60%
	Percent	CA	3.1%	1.2%	1.9%	15.4%	6.1%	9.3%	45.5%	20.3%	25.2%	17.0%	7.2%	9.8%	19.0%	6.7%	12.2%	100%	42%	58%
	Difference	0.9%																		
Learning	Number	PE	370E	F	F	530E	150E	380E	1,040E	500E	540E	170E	F	F	F	F	F	2,340	1.110	1,230
	Number	CA	90,350	53,380	36,970	139,040	63,830	75,210	260,850	122,610	138,230	53,220	24,230	28,990E	78,800	39,370	39,430	622,260	303,420	318,840
	Percent	PE	17.5%	F	F	25.1%	9.6%	24.2%	49.3%	31.8%	34.4%	8.1%	F	F	F	F	F	100%	47%	53%
	Percent	CA	14.5%	8.6%	5.9%	22.3%	10.3%	12.1%	41.9%	19.7%	22.2%	8.6%	3.9%	4.7%	12.7%	6.3%	6.3%	100%	49%	51%
	Difference	3.0%	-	-	2.8%	0.7%	12.1%	7.4%	12.1%	12.2%	0.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0%	2.0%	

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			15-24 years			25-44 years			45-64 years			65-74 years			75 years and over			All (15 and over)		
	Metric	Area	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
Memory	Number	PE	F	F	F	280E	90E	F	930E	430E	500E	270E	180E	80E	780E	220E	560E	2,400	990	1,410
	Number	CA	40,820	22,180	18,640	107,190	43,560	63,630	262,160	108,130	154,030	78,650	39,920	38,730	139,370	59,560	79,800	628,180	273,350	354,830
	Percent	PE	F	F	F	12.4%	4.4%	F	41.2%	20.9%	24.3%	11.9%	8.7%	3.9%	34.5%	10.7%	27.2%	100%	41%	59%
	Percent	CA	6.5%	3.5%	3.0%	17.1%	6.9%	10.1%	41.7%	17.2%	24.5%	12.5%	6.4%	6.2%	22.2%	9.5%	12.7%	100%	44%	56%
	Difference	-	-	-	4.7%	2.5%	-	0.5%	3.7%	0.2%	0.6%	2.3%	2.3%	12.5%	1.2%	14.5%	-	3.0%	3.0%	
Developmental	Number	PE	250E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	620E	380E	240E
	Number	CA	53,300	35,920	17,380	36,530	19,680	16,850	51,670E	31,630E	20,040E	F	2,500E	F	9,950E	F	F	160,530	96,120	64,410
	Percent	PE	100%	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	100%	61%	39%
	Percent	CA	35.2%	24.9%	12.1%	24.1%	13.7%	11.7%	34.1%	22.0%	13.9%	F	1.7%	F	6.6%	F	F	100%	60%	40%
	Difference	65.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0%	1.0%	
Mental/ Psychological	Number	PE	290E	140E	F	1,100	410E	690E	1,960	1,050E	910	380	160E	230E	450	F	F	4,180E	1,910	2,270
	Number	CA	96,110	50,980E	45,140	253,120	106,550	146,560	503,680	221,580	282,100	107,420	46,210	61,210	99,260	39,220	60,040	1,059,600	464,540	595,060
	Percent	PE	6.9%	4.1%	F	26.3%	11.9%	20.0%	46.9%	30.4%	26.4%	9.1%	4.6%	6.7%	F	F	F	100%	46%	54%
	Percent	CA	9.1%	4.8%	4.3%	23.9%	10.1%	13.8%	47.5%	20.9%	26.6%	10.1%	4.4%	5.8%	9.4%	3.7%	5.7%	100%	44%	56%
	Difference	2.2%	0.7%	-	2.4%	1.8%	6.2%	0.6%	9.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.9%	-	-	-	-	2.0%	2.0%	
Unknown	Number	PE	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	430E	F	250E
	Number	CA	7,330E	F	3,250E	13,770	6,190E	7,570E	24,490	15,620E	8,870E	13,800E	9,160E	4,650E	20,150E	5,280E	F	79,540	40,330	39,210
	Percent	PE	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	100%	F	100%
	Percent	CA	9.2%	F	5.4%	17.3%	10.2%	12.5%	30.8%	25.8%	14.6%	17.3%	15.1%	7.7%	25.3%	8.7%	F	100%	51%	49%
	Difference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51%	

Abbreviations:

^	denotes a statistically different result for PEI compared to Canada (p≤0.05)
+1	means the difference between the values or estimates is significantly higher
-1	means the difference between the values or estimates is significantly lower
0	means the difference between the values or estimates is not statistically significant
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable

Developmental type of disabilities affected fewer than 500 Islanders of each gender. See Figure 4-12. The actual numbers for the two sexes in PEI are complemented by a percentage chart which appears in Figure 4-13, and a male-female ratio chart which appears in Figure 4-14 to show the gender ratio.

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FIGURE 4-10 COUNT OF PEI MALES AND FEMALES AGE 15 AND OLDER WHO REPORTED EACH DISABILITY (CANADIAN DISABILITY SURVEY, 2012)

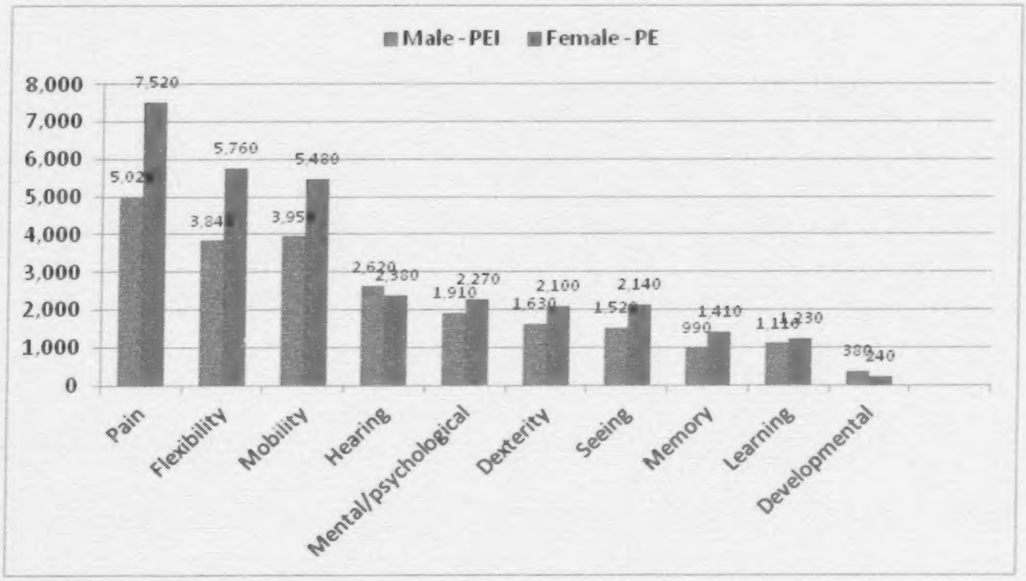


FIGURE 4-11 PERCENT OF PEI MALES AND FEMALES AGE 15 AND OLDER WHO REPORTED EACH DISABILITY (CANADIAN DISABILITY SURVEY, 2012)

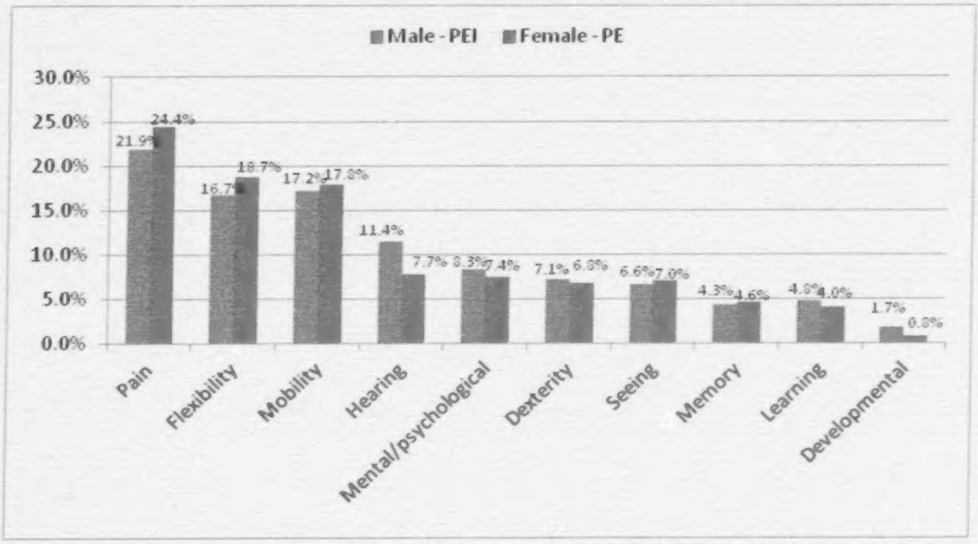
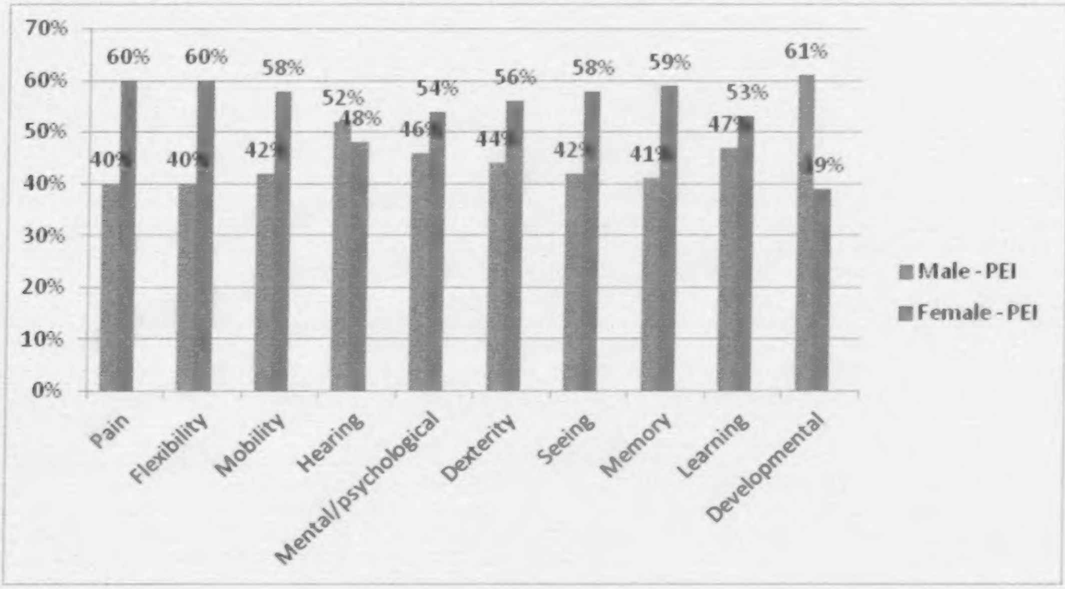


FIGURE 4-12 PROPORTION OF PEI MALES AND FEMALES WHO REPORTED EACH TYPE OF DISABILITY (CANADIAN DISABILITY SURVEY, 2012)



Conventionally, statistics present the male to female ratio. However, the female to male ratio is sometimes telling. Both ways of expressing gender ratios are displayed in Table 4-26. All ratios hover around unity, or a value of one, that is, they are almost equal. The male to female ratios range between 0.66 to 1.56 in PEI and 0.72 to 1.50 in Canada, and the female to male ratios range between 0.63 to 1.50 in PEI and 0.67 to 1.40 in Canada for the types of disabilities reported in the Canadian Disability Survey (2012). Two points are noted. First all types of disability are less common in males than females, except hearing and developmental disabilities. The ratios hover around one for all types of disabilities. While the ratios indicate that disability prevalence is not equal across both sexes, the ratios also indicate that the various types of disabilities are not vastly different across both sexes.

TABLE 4-26 GENDER RATIO FOR EACH TYPE OF DISABILITY

	Male to female ratio		Female to male ratio	
Type of Disability	**PE Ratio**	**CA Ratio**	**PE Ratio**	**CA Ratio**
Flexibility	0.66	0.72	1.50	1.31
Pain	0.66	0.75	1.49	1.40
Memory	0.69	0.78	1.42	1.29
Seeing	0.72	0.75	1.40	1.31
Mobility	0.72	0.72	1.38	1.36
Dexterity	0.78	0.72	1.28	1.38
Mental/psychological	0.85	0.78	1.18	1.28
Learning	0.88	0.96	1.10	1.05
Hearing	1.08	1.12	0.90	0.90
Developmental	1.56	1.50	0.63	0.67
Unknown	F	1.04	..	..

A set of charts is presented to show graphically the overall profile of disabilities in PEI and Canada. The set includes a) disability profile for PEI and Canada (Figure 4-13); b) disability profile for PEI by age category (Figure# 4-16); and c) types of disabilities affecting PEI showing the age distribution in each profile (Figure 4-14). With eleven disability types, two genders, two jurisdictions and five age categories, there were 220 cells of information, making it more feasible to depict the trends through charts than complex tables.

FIGURE 4-13 DISABILITY PROFILE FOR PEI AND CANADA (CANADIAN DISABILITY SURVEY, 2012)[187]

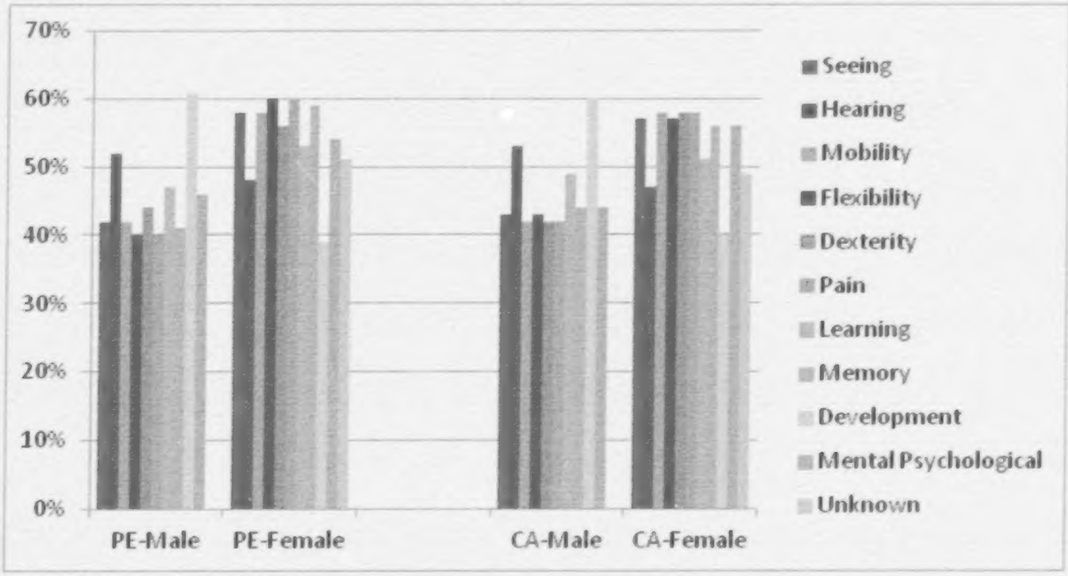


FIGURE 4-14 DISABILITY PROFILE FOR PEI BY AGE CATEGORY [188]

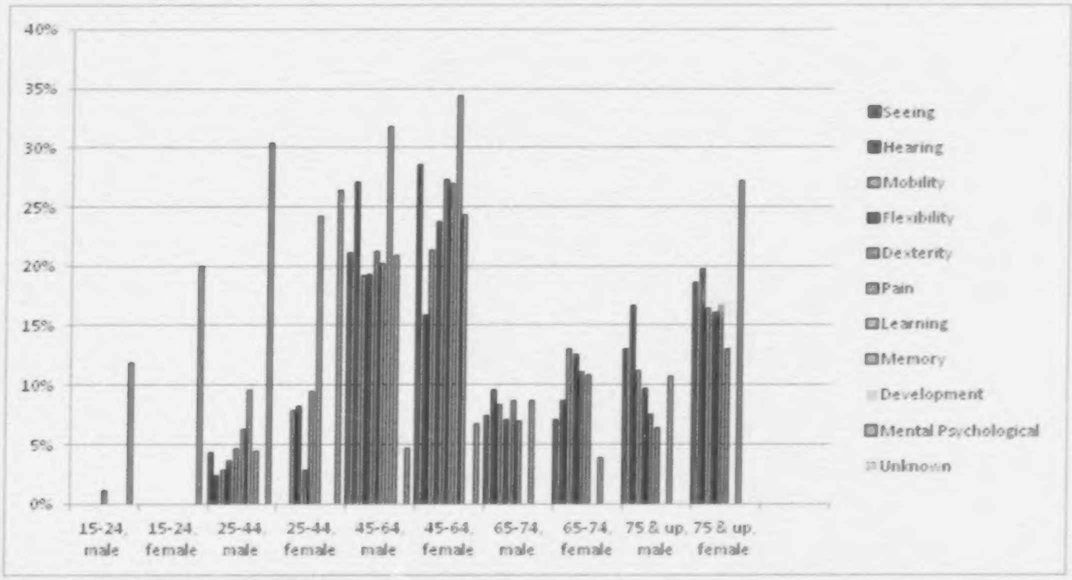
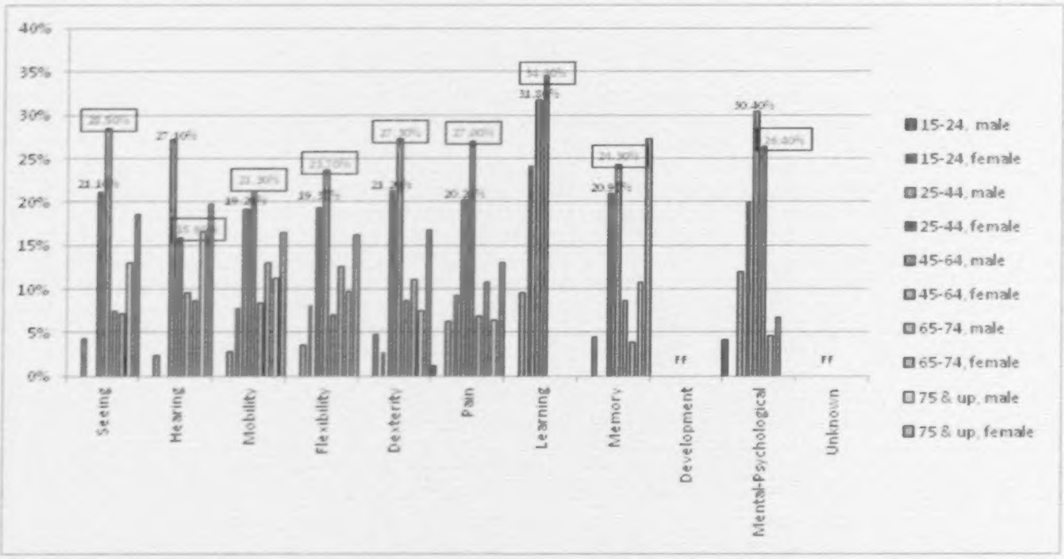


FIGURE 4-15 TYPES OF DISABILITIES AFFECTING PEI SHOWING THE AGE DISTRIBUTION IN EACH PROFILE.[189]



The data values shown are for ages 45 to 64 (with female values shown on the gold bar with red font and male values shown on the turquoise bar with blue font). Note: The "FF" designation indicates that the data were too unreliable to be published for both males and females having this type of disability. The Canadian Survey on Disabilities, 2012, indicated that females have a higher prevalence of disabilities than males for the 45 to 64 age category (and other categories).

Injury[190]

The following figures and tables present a statistical snapshot of male and female injury in Prince Edward Island, demonstrated both by tables and by graphs. The information will first be presented in table form, and a visual representation of the table will be below it.

TABLE 4-27 PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS DUE TO INJURIES BY CATEGORY WITHIN PEI HOSPITALS.

	Canada		PEI	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Falls	61.8%	42.6%	72.2%	52.6%
Other factors causing injury	14.8%	19.2%	13.4%	13.9%
Self-Harm Injuries	10.6%	6.4%	6.5%	6.1%
Involving Motor Vehicle	4.8%	9.6%	3.3%	10.3%
Struck/ Contact with Object Causing injury	4.5%	12.5%	3.2%	12.0%
Pedal/ Cycles	1.8%	3.8%	0.5%	1.4%
Assault	1.3%	5.3%	0.7%	3.6%
Other travel/ vehicle accident	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%

Note: Data for Islanders receiving acute inpatient hospital care for injuries grouped according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10-CA). Adverse events as a result of medical procedures and injuries of undetermined intent are excluded.
Source: Health Information Unit of Health PEI using CIHI Portal to analyze data from the Hospital ischarge Abstract Database for the 2014-15 Fiscal year.

FIGURE 4-16: PERCENTAGE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS DUE TO INJURIES BY CATEGORY WITHIN PEI HOSPITALS.

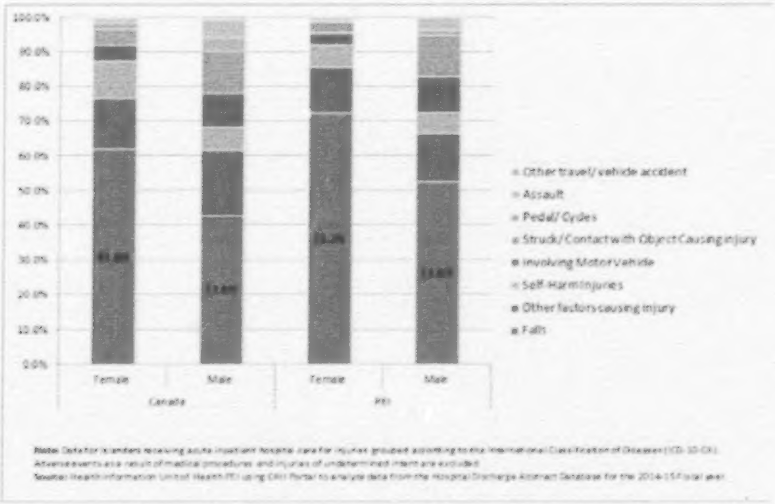
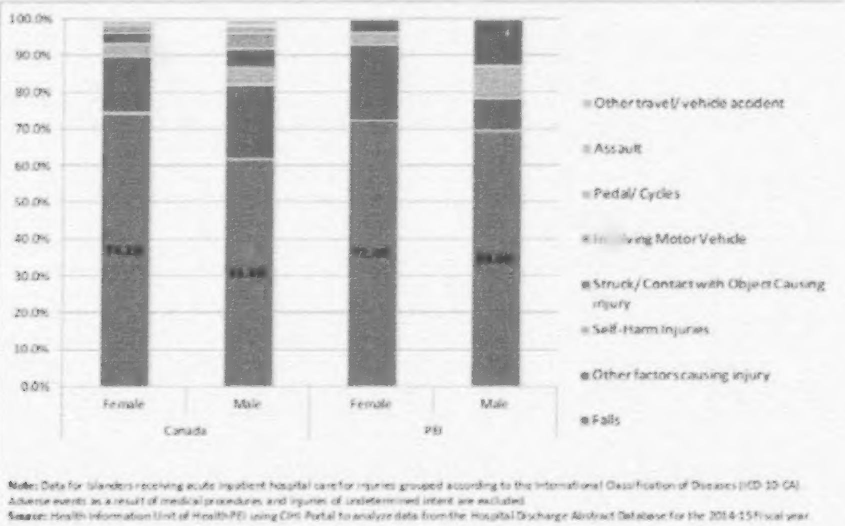


TABLE 4-16 DISTRIBUTION OF INJURIES RESULTING IN IN-HOSPITAL DEATH BY CATEGORY OF INJURY

	Canada		PEI	
	Female	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**
Falls	74.2%	61.8%	72.4%	69.6%
Other factors causing injury	15.7%	20.2%	20.7%	8.7%
Self-Harm Injuries	3.5%	4.8%	3.4%	8.7%
Struck/ Contact with Object Causing injury	2.9%	5.0%	3.4%	13.0%
Involving Motor Vehicle	2.3%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Pedal/ Cycles	0.9%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Assault	0.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Other travel/ vehicle accident	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%

FIGURE 4-17 DISTRIBUTION OF INJURIES RESULTING IN IN-HOSPITAL DEATH BY CATEGORY OF INJURY

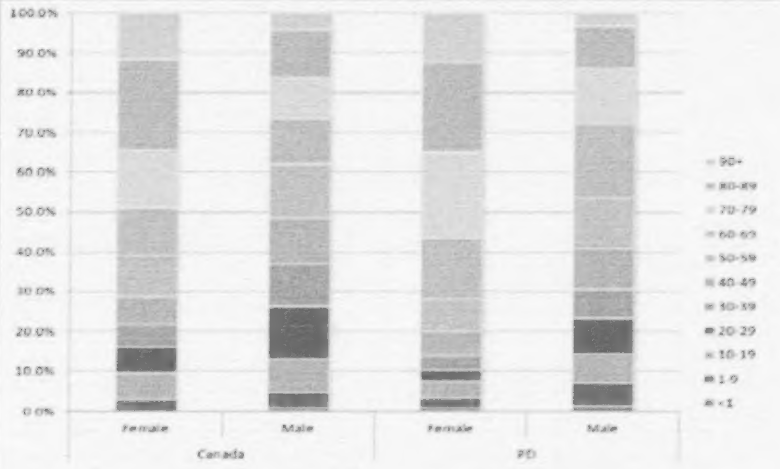


Note: Data for Islanders receiving acute inpatient hospital care for injuries grouped according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10-CA). Adverse events as a result of medical procedures and injuries of undetermined intent are excluded.
Source: Health Information Unit of Health PEI using CIHI Portal to analyze data from the Hospital ischarge Abstract Database for the 2014-15 Fiscal year.

TABLE 4-28 **DISTRIBUTION OF INJURIES BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER**

	Canada		PEI	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<1	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	1.4%
1-9	3.0%	4.2%	2.3%	5.6%
10-19	6.6%	8.4%	4.3%	7.3%
20-29	6.5%	13.2%	2.8%	9.0%
30-39	5.7%	10.6%	3.7%	7.2%
40-49	6.7%	11.4%	6.1%	10.4%
50-59	10.5%	13.5%	8.0%	12.8%
60-69	11.8%	11.6%	15.4%	18.4%
70-79	14.5%	10.4%	21.6%	13.9%
80-89	22.9%	12.1%	22.5%	10.9%
90+	11.7%	4.1%	12.4%	3.1%

FIGURE 4-18 **DISTRIBUTION OF INJURIES BY AGE GROUP AND GENDER**



Note: Data for Islanders receiving acute inpatient hospital care for injuries grouped according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10-CA). Adverse events as a result of medical procedures and injuries of undetermined intent are excluded.
Source: Health Information Unit of Health PEI using CIHI Portal to analyze data from the Hospital Discharge Abstract Database for the 2014-15 Fiscal year

Summary of Income Related Health Inequalities In PEI and Canada Showing Better Performance Across The All Income Quintiles Outcome for 1) PE Males vs. PE Females and 2) PE Females vs. CA Females

Poorer Canadians are less healthy and have shorter life spans than richer Canadians. The Canadian Institute for Health Information (2015) recently divided the population into five groups (quintiles) based on income levels.[191] These groups were then examined for health outcomes across a ten year period to see if inequality had increased, decreased or persisted amongst the different groups. Differences in income disparity were evident between PEI males and PEI females and between PEI females and Canada females (Table 4-29.) The differences in indicators tend to be small for the self-reported attitudinal indicators, but substantial for the system-reported hospitalization indicators.

Among the ten indicators summarized, PEI females had more favourable outcomes than PEI males for six of ten indicators (motor vehicle injury hospitalization, mental illness and hospitalization, alcohol attributed hospitalization, diabetes, influenza immunization for seniors, and obesity) and less favourable outcomes than PEI males for two indicators (fall injury hospitalization and self-rated mental health). And, among the ten indicators listed, PEI females had more favourable outcomes than Canadian females for two indicators (influenza immunization and smoking), had the same outcomes in one instance (alcohol attributable hospitalization), and were worse than Canadian females for the remaining seven indicators. In summary, PEI females perform favourably compared to PEI males but less favourably than Canadian females for the health indicators reported.

TABLE 4-29 SUMMARY OF INCOME RELATED HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN PEI AND CANADA SHOWING BETTER PERFORMANCE ACROSS THE ALL INCOME QUINTILES OUTCOME FOR 1) PE MALES VS. PE FEMALES AND 2) PE FEMALES VS. CA FEMALES

Indicators	PE males vs. PE females			PE females vs. CA females		
	Rates		Better gender results in male or female (and by x difference)	Rates		Better female results in PE or CA (and by x difference)
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Injury indicators						
Fall Injury Hospitalization for Seniors	1,893	2,813	Male (920)	2,813	2,078	CA (735)
Motor Vehicle Injury Hospitalization	115	53	Female (62)	53	34	CA (19)
Chronic disease indicators						
Mental Illness and Hospitalization	1,124	799	Female (325)	799	487	CA (312)
Alcohol-Attributable Hospitalization	322	56	Female (266)	56	56	Same (PE=CA)
Hospitalized Heart Attacks	491	220	Female (271)	220	177	CA (43)
Diabetes	9.8	7.8	Female (2.0)	7.8	6.5	CA (1.3)
Well-being indicators						
Influenza immunization for seniors	60.6	63.7	Female (3.1%)	63.7	65.3	PE (1.6%)
Obesity	28.3	22.9	Female (5.4%)	22.9	17.2	CA (4.7%)
Self-Rated Mental Health	6.8†	8.1†	Male (2.3%†)	8.1†	7.0	CA (1.1%)
Smoking	29.1	15.7	Female (13.4%)	15.7	18.0	PE (2.3%)

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information. Trends in Income-Related Health Inequalities in Canada. Technical Report. Ottawa, ON: CIHI; 2015[192,193]

Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide) in Canada

In Prince Edward Island, during the years 2007 to 2011, there were 55 male suicides and 10 female suicides. All across Canada, males are much more likely to commit suicide than females. This has been a long-term pattern in Canada. For example, in 2009, the suicide rate in Canada for males was three times higher than the rate for females (17.9 versus 5.3 per 100,000). While men are more likely to die from suicide, females are more likely to attempt suicide (three to four times more likely) and females are hospitalized more often for suicide attempts than males. Females are more likely to attempt suicide by less fatal methods than males, such as poisoning versus hanging or firearms. The number of deaths by suicide reflects only a small percentage of the number of suicide attempts.[194] According to the World Health Organization, for every completed suicide, there are up to 20 attempts.[195] The age group that has the highest rate of suicide are those aged 40 to 59. People who are married have a lower suicide rate than those who were single, divorced or widowed.[196]

TABLE 4-30 INTENTIONAL SELF-HARM (SUICIDE) IN CANADA

Geography, place of residence	Sex[7]	Characteristics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Newfoundland and Labrador	Males	Number of deaths	49	37	44	55	41
		Percentage of deaths	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.8
	Females	Number of deaths	3	5	4	10	13
		Percentage of deaths	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6
Prince Edward Island	Males	Number of deaths	13	10	14	10	8
		Percentage of deaths	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.3
	Females	Number of deaths	1	2	1	3	3
		Percentage of deaths	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5
Nova Scotia	Males	Number of deaths	67	78	99	87	85
		Percentage of deaths	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.0
	Females	Number of deaths	23	18	32	15	25
		Percentage of deaths	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6
New Brunswick	Males	Number of deaths	61	85	71	86	80
		Percentage of deaths	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.5
	Females	Number of deaths	19	22	14	21	25
		Percentage of deaths	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8
Quebec	Males	Number of deaths	850	867	835	858	753
		Percentage of deaths	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.6
	Females	Number of deaths	238	285	247	269	219
		Percentage of deaths	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
Ontario	Males	Number of deaths	830	768	897	862	861
		Percentage of deaths	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
	Females	Number of deaths	270	257	300	335	324
		Percentage of deaths	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7

Geography, place of residence	Sex[7]	Characteristics	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Manitoba	Males	Number of deaths	92	102	124	100	90
		Percentage of deaths	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.8
	Females	Number of deaths	33	55	54	45	53
		Percentage of deaths	[illegible]	1.1	1.1	0.9	[illegible]
Saskatchewan	Males	Number of deaths	93	89	122	99	104
		Percentage of deaths	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.2
	Females	Number of deaths	37	42	34	30	33
		Percentage of deaths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alberta	Males	Number of deaths	331	370	378	394	361
		Percentage of deaths	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3
	Females	Number of deaths	132	117	102	128	121
		Percentage of deaths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.2	[illegible]
British Columbia	Males	Number of deaths	317	343	380	406	367
		Percentage of deaths	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2
	Females	Number of deaths	121	119	108	104	127
		Percentage of deaths	0.8	0.8	0.7	[illegible]	0.8
Yukon	Males	Number of deaths	2	2	2	1	5
		Percentage of deaths	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	4.1
	Females	Number of deaths	0	0	0	3	0
		Percentage of deaths	0.0	0.0	0.0	[illegible]	0.0
Northwest Territories	Males	Number of deaths	7	8	5	6	6
		Percentage of deaths	6.9	6.3	4.4	5.3	5.5
	Females	Number of deaths	2	2	2	1	0
		Percentage of deaths	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	0.0
Nunavut	Males	Number of deaths	15	18	18	17	20
		Percentage of deaths	16.9	19.6	19.1	20.0	20.6
	Females	Number of deaths	5	4	3	6	4
		Percentage of deaths	12.5	7.3	4.4	12.8	5.8

TABLE 5-1 TOTAL AMOUNT OF INMATE DAYS FOR PROVINCIAL CORRECTIONAL CENTRE AND PRINCE COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTRE FROM 2007 TO 2014 FOR BOTH MALE AND FEMALE[198]

Fiscal Year April 1 to March 31	Total Provincial Correctional Centre (PCC) Inmate Days	PCC Of those days, Women served at Days	%	Total Prince County Correctional Centre (PRCC) Inmate Days	PRCC Of those days, Women served Days	%
2014-2015	34,496	4140	12.0%	4015	20	0.5%
2013-2014	38,966	3605	9.3%	4508	21	0.5%
2012-2013	31,691	2872	9.6%	3241	28	0.9%
2011-2012	35,308	3916	11.1%	5288	16	0.3%
2010-2011	35,736	3677	10.3%	6477	59	0.9%
2009-2010	27,489	2099	7.6%	4871	24	0.5%
2008-2009	29,018	3326	11.5%	5545	56	1.0%
2007-2008	33,594	3235	9.6%	6016	44	0.7%

Community and Correctional Services

According to Justice and Public Safety, in the fiscal year 2014-2015, Community and Correctional Services' Community Programs Section supervised 187 women under court order in the community on probation, conditional sentence or alternative measures.

FIGURE 5-2 GENDER AND LEGAL CLIENT, BY TYPE, PEI 2014-2015

Community and Correctional Services		
Adult Probation Cases by Gender		
2014-15		
Men	Women	Total
667	187	854

Clinical Services (Adult)

The Community and Correctional Services' Clinical Services team is a provincial resource which provides clinical assessment and treatment to offenders and high risk community members. Programs and services include individual counselling and group interventions, such as Anger Management, Sexual Deviance Assessment/ Treatment Program, and the Turning Point Program (a program that provides counselling to men who want to stop controlling and abusive behaviour towards their female partner).

According to Justice and Public Safety, in the 2014-2015 fiscal year:

- 19 women and 73 men were assessed for anger management,
- 221 women participated in individual mental health counseling,
- 67 women participated in individual counseling for anger management, and,
- one women's anger management group was offered at the Provincial Correctional Centre.

In the same year, 39 women whose male partners or ex-partners were in the Turning Point Program were contacted or assessed by the program coordinator.

Maintenance Enforcement

The Maintenance Enforcement Program[199] (MEP) is authorized by the PEI Maintenance Enforcement Act to administer and enforce child and spousal support obligations under the terms of a court order or separation agreement. Once an order or separation agreement has been registered with the MEP, support payments that would normally remit directly to the person receiving the support payments must be sent to the Program.

The accounting services offered by the MEP are free to the payee and payor. If payments are in default, a deterrent charge is payable by the payor. If enforcement is necessary, service fees are charged to the payor to offset the costs of enforcement. MEP will take enforcement action against a payor if payments are not made voluntarily, on time and in full.

The following information is from the most recent statistics ending with fiscal year March 31, 2015:

The following information is from the most recent statistics ending with fiscal year March 31, 2015:

Total active cases (not closed, withdrawn or inactive):	1958
Payer Male:	1877
Payer Female:	81
Beneficiary Female:	1875
Beneficiary Male:	83

When partners separate, either partner may decide to relocate to find a new job or start a new life. If one of the ex-partners relocates to another province, territory or country, two maintenance enforcement programs (MEPs) will become involved in administering and enforcing the support arrangement for the parties. This type of case is known as an interjurisdictional support order (ISO) case.

Interjurisdictional Support Orders (ISO) status distinguishes between three types of cases that comprise the caseload of every maintenance enforcement program (MEP):

- **Non-ISO cases:** These are typically cases where the payor and recipient live in the jurisdiction where the case is registered. Only one MEP manages the case.
- **ISO-in cases:** These are cases where the MEP has been asked to provide enforcement by another jurisdiction because the payor is known to reside or have assets in the MEP's jurisdiction. The case is referred to as an ISO-out in the other jurisdiction, and the two reciprocating MEPs work together to manage the case.
- **ISO-out cases:** These are cases that have been sent to another jurisdiction for enforcement. If the payor lives out-of-province, and the recipient and child beneficiaries are in-province, the case is referred to as an ISO-out case in the enforcing MEP. The case is referred to as an ISO-in in the other jurisdiction, and the two reciprocating MEPs work together to manage the case.

--Statistics Canada Maintenance Enforcement Survey, Glossary of Terms

TABLE 5-2 MAINTENANCE ENFORCEMENT CASES ENROLLED, BY SEX OF PAYOR AND RECIPIENT, AT MARCH 31, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CASES ENROLLED, INCLUDING NON-ISO, ISO-IN AND ISO-OUT[200]

	Total Active Cases	Sex of Payer: Male	Sex of Payer: Female	Unknown	Sex of Recipient: Male	Sex of Recipient: Female	Unknown
2010	2,673	2,292	104	277	75	2,598	0
2011	2,445	2,090	118	237	90	2,354	1
2012	2,168	1,877	97	194	75	2,086	7
2013	1,796	1,595	77	124	60	1,726	10
2014	1,641	1,460	80	101	67	1,557	17

TABLE 5-3 MAINTENANCE ENFORCEMENT CASES ENROLLED, BY SEX OF PAYOR AND RECIPIENT, AT MARCH 31, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CASES ENROLLED, INCLUDING NON-ISO AND ISO-IN (EXCLUDES ISO-OUT)[201]

	Total Active Cases	Sex of Payer: Male	Sex of Payer: Female	Unknown	Sex of Recipient: Male	Sex of Recipient: Female	Unknown
2010	2,486	2,140	94	252	67	2,419	0
2011	2,245	1,927	101	217	74	2,170	1
2012	1,965	1,701	87	177	66	1,892	7
2013	1,582	1,410	67	105	52	1,520	10
2014	1,442	1,291	69	82	59	1,367	16

Notes: In 2011/2012, Prince Edward Island administratively closed a significant number of inactive files from their program. As a result, the number of cases enrolled decreased considerably in 2011/2012 and the number of cases closed increased. The number of total active cases includes only active cases and excludes any cases that were inactive or were terminated or withdrawn during the reference month.

Appointed Judiciary

Women make up almost a third (32.9%) of judiciary appointed in Atlantic Canada and over one third (36.4%) of those currently sitting at all levels of court in Prince Edward Island. In PEI, women make up one third of both the Provincial Court and Supreme Court Appeal Division and 40% of the Supreme Court Trial Division.

TABLE 5-4 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF CURRENTLY APPOINTED FEMALE AND MALE JUDICIARY IN THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES.[202]

	Provincial Court		Supreme Court Trial		Supreme Court Appeal		total %
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Females
PE	1	2	2	3	1	2	36.4%
NS	12	25	18	30	4	7	35.4%
NB	8	26	3	5	10	22	28.4%
NL	10	19	9	21	2	6	31.3%

6 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

In this chapter are statistics relating to [illegible]ainst women in PEI from Victim Services, Family Violence Prevention Services of PEI (FVPS) and P[illegible] and Sexual Assault Centre (RSAC), as well as information on bullying from the School Health Action Planning Evaluation System/Youth Smoking Survey (SHAPES). For example:

- Women constitute a high majority of those seeking the identified services for violence related issues in PEI. For example, women have consistently made up at least 94% of recipients of Emergency Protection Orders under PEI's *Victims of Family Violence Act*.[203]
- Statistics from all three agencies indicate that the majority of women seeking assistance and services to deal with violence are adult women under the age of 45.
- The most common victim-suspect relationships reported in female partner abuse cases referred to Victim Services in 2014-2015 were boyfriend (25%) and ex-boyfriend (21%), followed by husband (19%).[204]
- In 2014-2015, women made up 85% of victims of abuse cases and 92% of victims of sexual assault referred to Victim Services.[205]

Victim Services

Victim Services is a free provincial government service which assists victims of crime across the Island throughout their involvement in the criminal justice system. Victim Services staff members are professionals with backgrounds in social work and criminal justice.

In 2014-2015, there were 762 new referrals to Victim Services, 68% of whom were female. Of the total number of new referrals in 2014-2015, approximately 290 cases (36%) involved some form of abuse within a family relationship (either female partner abuse or other family abuse). Female partner abuse made up 28% of all new Victim Services cases. Sexual abuse cases represented 51 referrals in 2014-2015. Females made up 47% (33 of 70) of those awarded compensation under the Criminal Injuries Compensation Program.

Of 212 female partner abuse cases referred to Victim Services in PEI in 2014-2015, 41% occurred in Queens County, 31% in Prince County and 17% in Kings County. The remaining were unspecified or out of province.

Trends in Victim Services

Over a six year period, the number of referrals had peaked in 2011-2012 and then started to decline through to 2013-2014. Over this period, on average, 70% of the new cases to Victim Services were female.[206] (Table 6-1.)

TABLE 6-1 VICTIM SERVICES TRENDS FROM 2008 TO 2014.

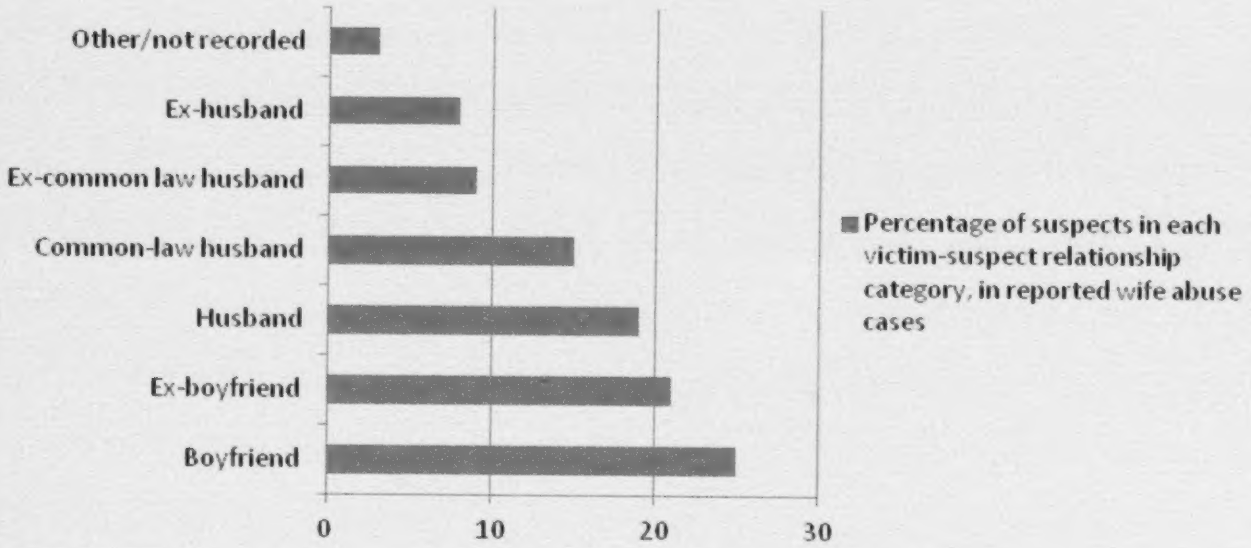
Year (6 Year Trend)	New Referrals/ Cases	% New Referrals/ Cases of which were female	Cases involved some form of abuse within a family relationship	Sexual Abuse Cases	Female % awarded compensation under Criminal Injuries Compensation Program
2008-2009	863	68%	360 (42% of all new cases)	63	43.5% (10 of 23)
2009-2010	906	71%	347 (38% of all new cases)	85	44% (23 of 52)
2010-2011	886	71%	312 (35% of all new cases)	64	54% (20 of 37)
2011-2012	1,050	70%	372 (36% of all new cases)	93	72 % (26 of 36)
2012-2013	1,006	69%	402 (40% of all new cases)	71	51% (20 of 39)
2013-2014	901	70%	322 (36% of all new cases)	73	58% (23 of 40)

Victim-Suspect Relationship

Of the total new referrals to Victim Services in 2014-2015, there was a family type relationship between the victim and the suspect or offender in 194 cases (27%). In 206 cases (28%), the suspect or offender was a male partner or ex-partner (either current or former husband, common-law husband or boyfriend). In 14 cases (2%), the suspect or offender was a female partner or ex-partner (either current or former wife, common-law wife or girlfriend).

The most common victim-suspect relationships reported in female partner abuse cases referred to Victim Services in 2014-2015 were boyfriend (25%) and ex-boyfriend (21%), followed by husband (19%).

FIGURE 6-1 PERCENTAGE OF SUSPECTS IN EACH VICTIM-SUSPECT RELATIONSHIP CATEGORY, IN REPORTED WIFE ABUSE CASES, VICTIM SERVICES, PEI, 2014-2015.



Age of Female Partner Abuse Victims

The majority of victims in female partner abuse cases of Victim Services in 2014-2015 were between the ages of 18 and 40 (60%), followed by those between the ages of 41 and 60 (25%). Four percent of victims were 61 and over, and in 10% of cases, the age of the victim was not recorded.

Victims of Family Violence Act

The *Victims of Family Violence Act* came into effect in December 1996. This provincial law addresses the need for victims to stay in their own homes, provides an additional remedy to complement the Criminal Code and enables the justice system to provide a more effective and timely response. Under this act, Emergency Protection Orders are available 24 hours/day from designated justices of the peace. In non-emergency situations, longer-term Victim Assistance Orders are available by application to the Supreme Court.

Victim Services staff assist with training and ongoing monitoring and promotion of the use of the *Victims of Family Violence Act*. Police officers and victim services workers are designated under the Act to make application for Emergency Protection Orders.

In 2014-2015, there were 49 applications for Emergency Protection Orders under the *Victims of Family Violence Act*. Orders ranged from 10 days to 89 days in duration, with an average length of 58 days. There was one application for a Victim Assistance Order.

Since the proclamation of the Act in December 1996, there have been a total of 766 Emergency Protection Orders granted.

The vast majority of Emergency Protection Orders recipients continue to be women, who have consistently made up at least 94% of applicants in the past 5 years (Table 6-2.)

TABLE 6-2 EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDER APPLICANTS BY GENDER

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Female	47	45	51	32	48
Male	1	0	1	2	1
Total	48	45	52	34	49

PEI Family Violence Prevention Services

The primary goals of Family Violence Prevention Services Inc. (FVPS) are to provide a place of safety for women and children who are victims of abuse, educate the public about the issues of violence against women and family violence, and advocate for the needs of abused women and children. Among its other services, FVPS provides emergency shelter through Anderson House and support to women living in the community through Outreach Services. Anderson House is the provincial emergency shelter for women and children who are in need of safety because of violence in their lives. Anderson House services are available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Outreach Services are confidential support services for victims of abuse. Staff provide one on one support, information, public education, referrals to other agencies and advocacy on behalf of women living in the community. This service is available in Queen's County, East Prince, West Prince and Eastern PEI.

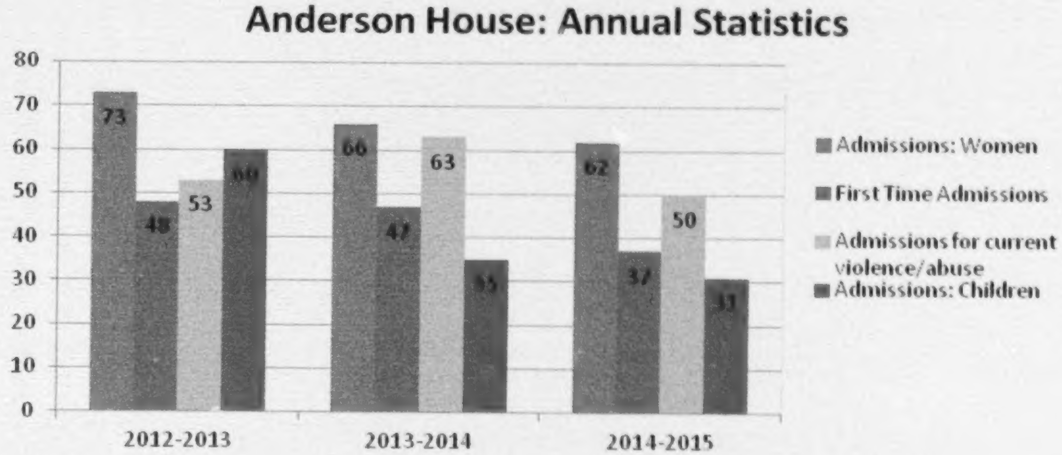
PEI Family Violence Prevention Services also operates Second Stage Housing with 12 units across the province. Second Stage Housing provides longer term secure temporary housing to women who are at risk of family violence for a period of up to 12 months in Charlottetown, O'Leary, Summerside and Montague. The purpose of Second Stage Housing is to provide women and children the support needed to recover from the effects of abuse and trauma and to decrease the chance that women and children will return to abusive households. To achieve this, Second Stage:

- Provides women with safe, affordable housing so they do not have to make the difficult decision between remaining in abusive relationships and becoming homeless;
- Provides safe, non-judgmental housing for women, with or without children, leaving abusive situations that have identified their own need for on-going support and counselling;
- Increases women's well-being and self-sufficiency;
- Ensures women and children feel safe and no longer live in abusive environments;
- Provides the opportunity for women to develop increased positive coping skills, enabling them to deal with a variety of personal issues and become aware of the cycle of abuse; and
- Provides children with the opportunity to heal from trauma in a safe environment.

Anderson House

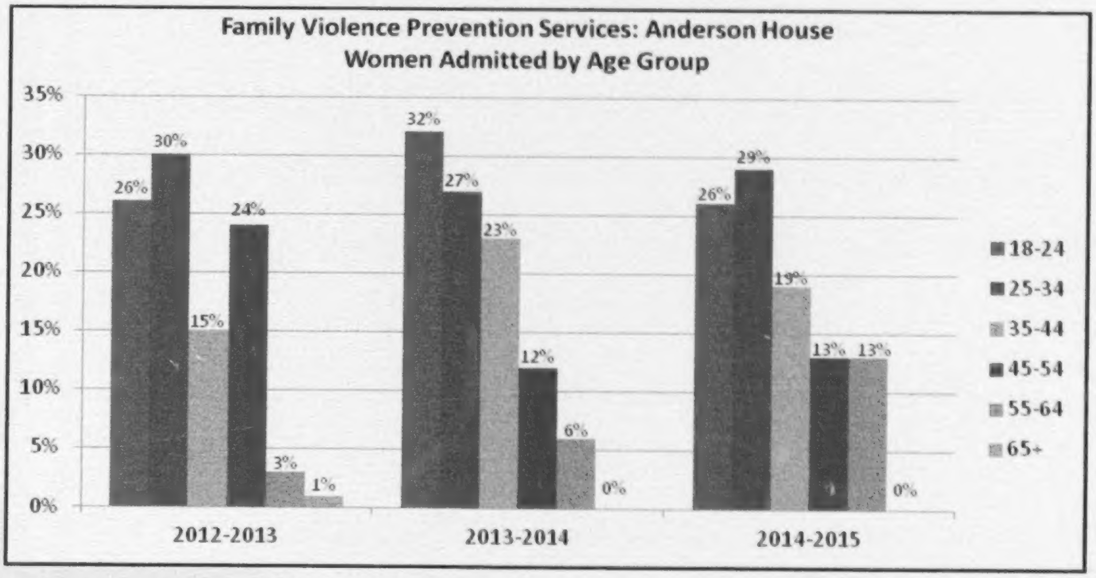
Since 2012, admissions to Anderson House have decreased from 73 women to 62, and the number of children has decreased from 60 to 31. First-time admissions have decreased from 48 to 37, and the admissions for current violence/abuse have fluctuated from a low of 50 (in 2014-2015) to a high of 63 (2013-2014).

FIGURE 6-2 ANDERSON HOUSE ADMISSIONS FROM 2012 TO 2015



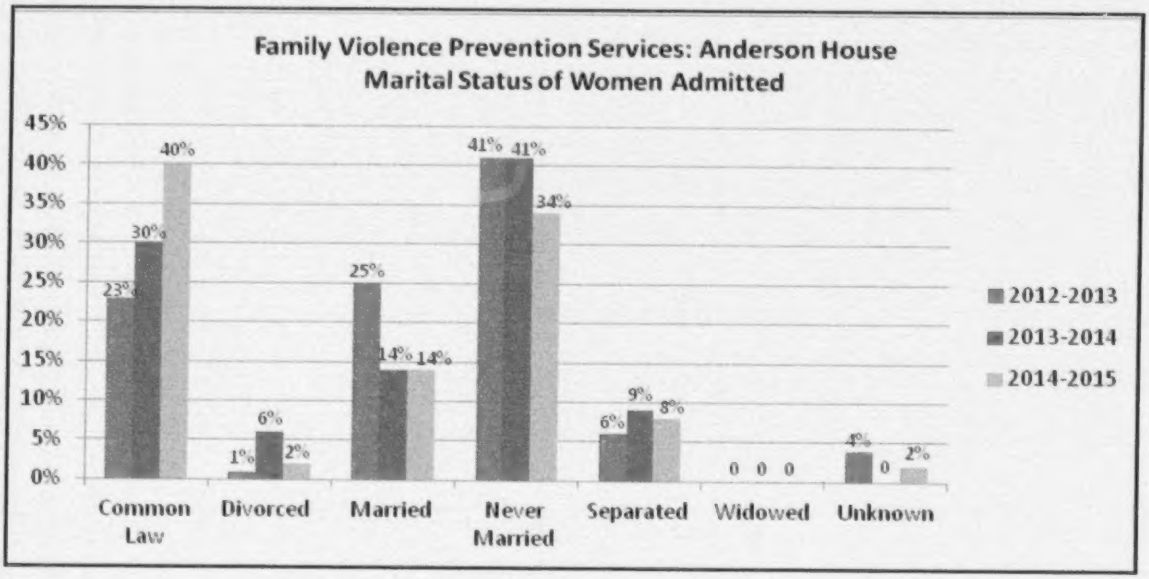
Since 2012, the age distribution of women admitted to Anderson House was similar to that of women receiving outreach services, with the highest age group between the ages of 25 and 34 (28.66%) followed by women between the ages of 18 and 24 (28%). Nineteen percent of women were between the ages of 35 and 44, and 16% were between the ages of 45 and 54. The proportion of women between the ages of 55 and 64 increased from 3% to 13% over this time period.

FIGURE 6-3 ANDERSON HOUSE ADMISSIONS BY AGE GROUP FROM 2012 TO 2015



The marital status of women who access Anderson House varies. The majority of women who are admitted to Anderson House were never married (38.7%), followed by women in common law relationships (31%), women who are married (17.7%), separated (7.7%), or divorced (3%). There were no widowed women admitted to Anderson House between 2012 and 2015.

FIGURE 6-4 ANDERSON HOUSE MARITAL STATUS FROM 2012 TO 2015



Outreach

Statistics gathered by outreach services across PEI in 2014-2015 indicate that of 468 women served, 207 were being served for the first time. The total number of supportive contacts during this period was 4,394, an average of 9.4 per woman. Among supportive contacts, 52% were visits, 36% were calls and 12% were emails.

The figure below shows the number of women served by year since 2012 in each of the four Outreach sites (as shown by colour).

FIGURE 6-5 OUTREACH SERVICES: TOTAL WOMEN SERVED FROM 2012 TO 2015

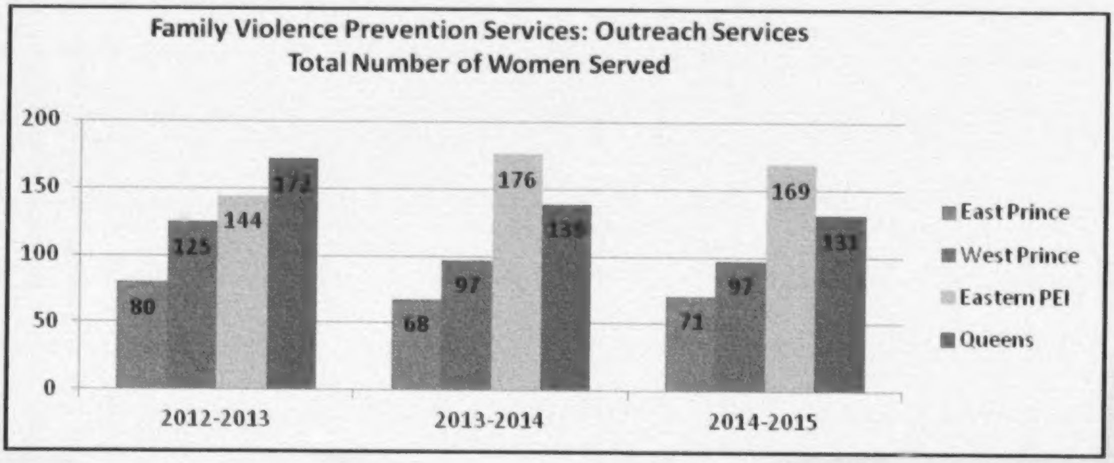
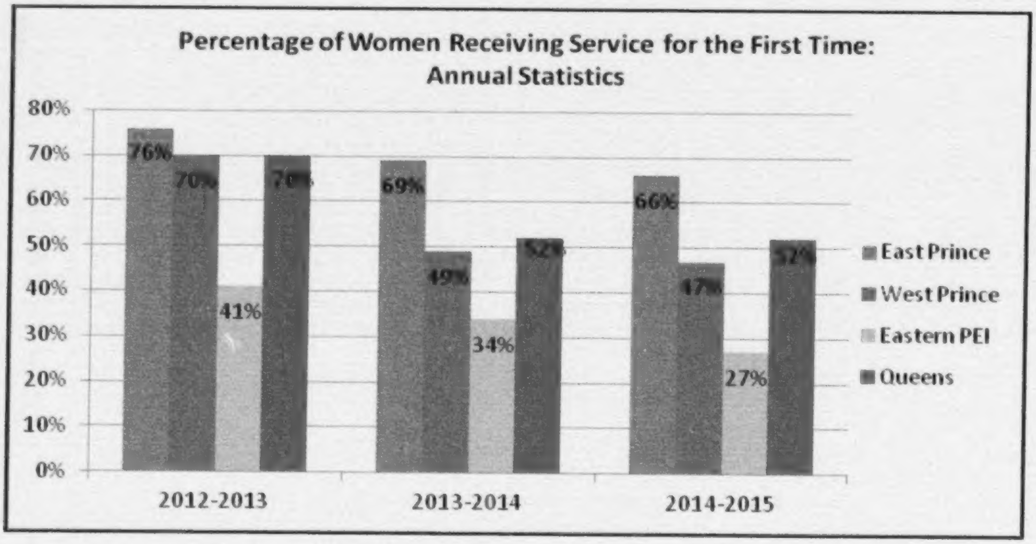
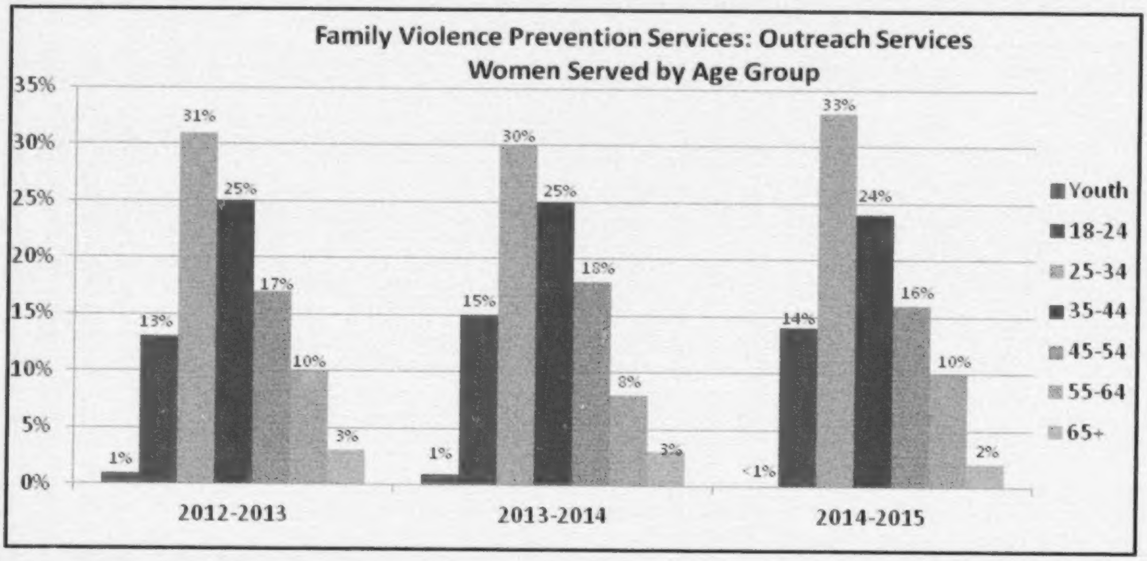


FIGURE 6-6 OUTREACH SERVICES: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN RECEIVING SERVICE FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM 2012 TO 2015



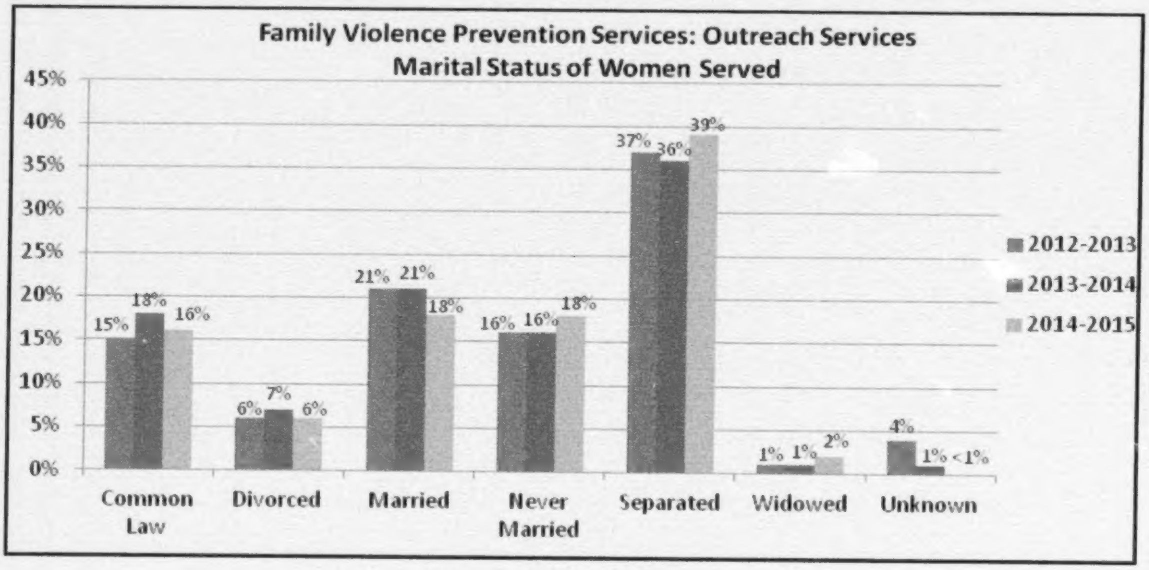
Since 2012, the majority of women (31%) who received Outreach Services were between the ages of 25 and 34 followed by women between the ages of 35 and 44 (25%). Seventeen percent of women were between the ages of 45 and 54, while 9% of women were between the ages of 55 and 64. Only 3% of women were 65 or older, and approximately 1% of women served were under 18 (youth).

FIGURE 6-7 OUTREACH SERVICES: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN SERVED BY AGE GROUP FROM 2012 TO 2015



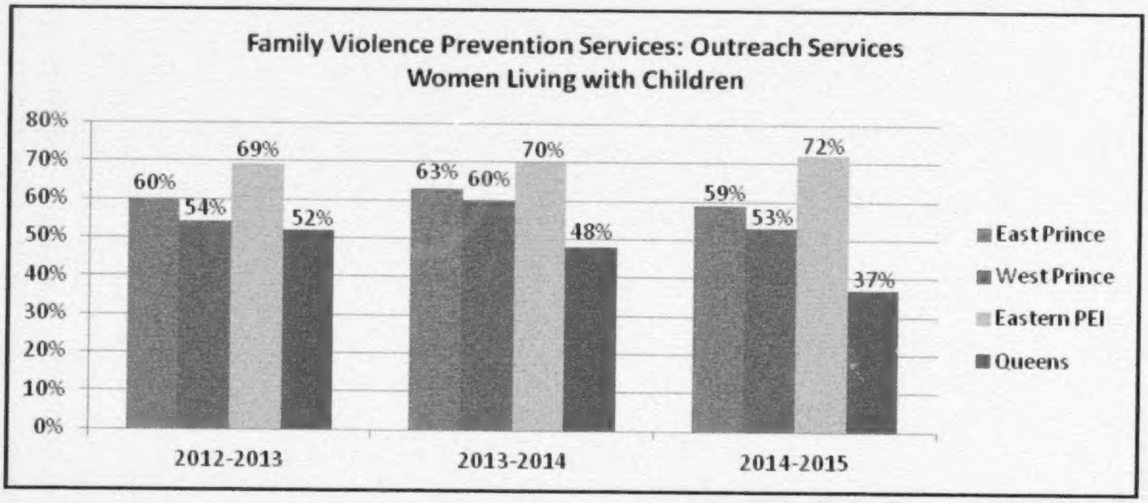
Between 2012 and 2015, the marital status of the majority of Outreach Services clients were separated (37.3%) followed women who were married (20%), never married (16.7%), common law (16.3%), divorced (6.3%), or widowed (1.3%).

FIGURE 6-8 OUTREACH SERVICES: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN SERVED BY MARITAL STATUS FROM 2012 TO 2015



Of the four different Outreach Regions, women in Eastern PEI who access Outreach Services are more likely to be living with children (70%) than in other regions. In the East Prince Region, 60.6% of clients live with children, and 55.6% of West Prince clients live with children. In the Queens region, less than half (45.6%) of clients live with children.

FIGURE 6-9 OUTREACH SERVICES: PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN LIVING WITH CHILDREN BY REGION FROM 2012 TO 2015



PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre

The Prince Edward Island Rape and Sexual Assault Centre is a not-for-profit, government-funded organization that provides service to adult and youth (over age 16) survivors of recent or historic sexual assault and childhood sexual abuse. Services include therapy, information and education. The main office is located in Charlottetown, but they also provide limited service in Alberton and Summerside. The PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre also administers Men Matter, a group program for men who have experienced sexual abuse.[207]

The information in the remainder of this section was received from the Prince Edward Island Rape and Sexual Assault Centre.

Counselling and Therapy Services

Clients may access service one time only or over the course of many years. From April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015, 87 persons received therapeutic services. Of those, 83 were women (95%), and 61% were seen in Charlottetown, 25% in Summerside and 14% in Alberton.

TABLE 6-3 NUMBER OF NEW REQUESTS FOR PEI RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTRE COUNSELING AND THERAPY SERVICES, BY GENDER, 2010-2011 TO 2013-2014

Fiscal Year	Female	Male	Total
2010/11	85	8	93
2011/12	62	10	72
2012/13	44	3	47
2013/14	61	8	69
2014/15	83	4	87

Age of Clients

The ages of those persons receiving service from April 1, 2014 to March 31, 2015, were as follows:

- 12 % were from persons under 24 years.
- 39% were from persons aged 25-39.
- 38% were from persons aged 40-59.
- 11 % were from persons age 60+.

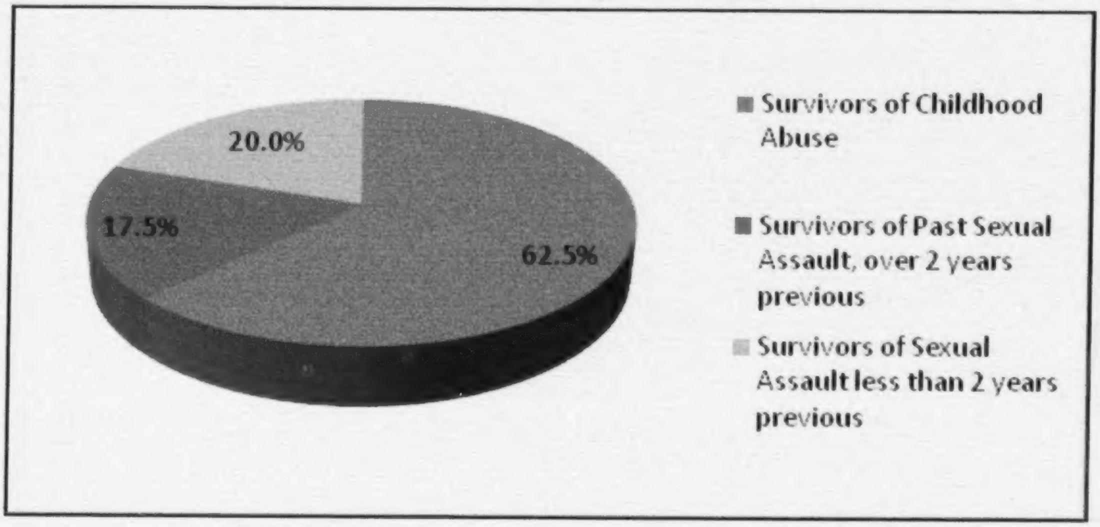
Reasons for Seeking Therapy

The PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre received 80 new requests for therapy. 92% of those were from women.

Of these new requests, the main areas of concern were:

- 50 (62.5%) from survivors of childhood abuse,
- 14 (17.5%) from survivors of past sexual assault, over 2 years previous, and
- 16 (20%) from survivors of sexual assault less than 2 years previous.

FIGURE 6-10 REASONS FOR REQUESTING THERAPY, PEI RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTRE, APRIL 1, 2014 TO MARCH 31, 2015

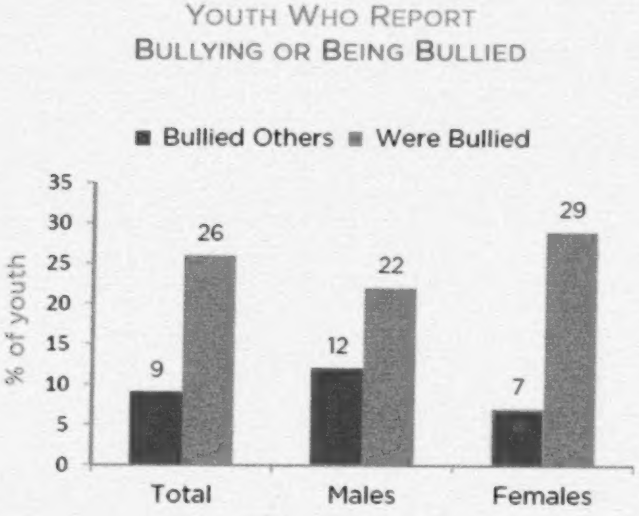


Bullying[208]

The School Health Action Planning Evaluation System/Youth Smoking Survey – Prince Edward Island (SHAPES-PEI) is a provincial survey of Prince Edward Island students in grades 5 to 12 conducted by the Comprehensive School Health Research (CSHR) Group at the University of Prince Edward Island. The goal of the CSHR Group is to conduct high quality, policy-relevant school health research, while developing knowledge to help foster healthy school environments. As part of their activities, they work in partnership with local, provincial, and national collaborators, various levels of government, school staff, school boards, and students. SHAPES-PEI is conducted in collaboration with the Propel Centre for Population Health Impact at the University of Waterloo and is funded by the PEI Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, the PEI Department of Health and Wellness and Health Canada. The results are based on information collected from 8,533 students in 54 schools during the 2012-2013 school year.

Bullying is harmful behaviour that is imposed from a position of power and repeated over time. There are many ways that young people bully each other, even if they don't realize it at the time. Forms of bullying can include: physical (hitting, shoving, or damaging personal belongings); verbal (name-calling, teasing in a mean way); social (spreading rumors, excluding others from a group) and cyber (spreading rumors and hurtful comments through email, texting, social media websites, etc.) Students are most vulnerable to bullying during times of transition – from elementary to junior high school, and from junior to senior high school. Bullying can have long-term physical and psychological consequences, as well as having a more immediate, negative impact on a student's ability to learn. According to the SHAPES/YSS-PEI Survey in 2012-2013, 26% of students (22% male; 29% female) reported being bullied in the last 30 days.

FIGURE 6-11 YOUTH WHO REPORT BULLYING OF BEING BULLIED



Source: 2012-2013 SHAPES/YSS - PEI: Prince Edward Island Student Health Profile.

7 Women in Leadership

In this chapter, you will find statistics about women elected and appointed to public office. Forexample:

- Following the November 2014 municipal elections in Prince Edward Island, women made up 38% of municipal councillors, and 35% of municipal councils had female chairpersons. In 2015, two of twelve mayors (16.6%) were female.

- Following the 2015 Federal election, none of four PEI members of Parliament (MPs) were women. As of November 2015, one of three appointed PEI senators was a woman.

- Following the 2015, five of twenty-seven (18.5%) Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are women, down from 22.2% in 2011.

- As of December 2015, one of three appointed PEI Senators is a woman (33%). In 2015, two of four (50%) members Lennox First Nation band Council were women including the Chief. There were no women elected as members of the Abegweit First Nation Band Council. The President of the Native Council of PEI was a female.

Elected Women

Municipal Government

Charlottetown, Summerside, Stratford and Cornwall each have their own election by-laws and Elections PEI conducts the municipal elections in these communities. In these four municipalities, there is a striking difference between the municipality that had the highest numbers of females candidates in the election (Cornwall at 57%) and the municipality that had the lowest number of females candidates in the election (Summerside at 11%).

TABLE 7-1 WOMEN IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS (CHARLOTTETOWN, CORNWALL, STRATFORD, SUMMERSIDE)

Community	Females who Ran in Election	Females in Council
Charlottetown	2/29 (6.9%)	1/11 (9%)
Cornwall	7/14 (50%)	4/7 (57%)
Stratford	3/9 (33%)	2/7 (28.5%)
Summerside	1/28 (3.5%)	1/9 (11%)
TOTAL	13/80 (16.25%)	7/34 (20.6%)

Outside of the municipalities above, women made up 38% of municipal councillors, and 35% of municipal councils had female chairpersons. This was up from the 2009 election, in which 29.3% of municipal councils, including mayors and chairs, were women.[209] This percentage was also up from the 2006 and 2003 elections, when 30.1% and 30.9% of seats were held by women.[210]

The 2014 municipal elections resulted in an increase in the number of women taking on leadership roles in municipal councils.

Following the 2014 municipal elections, 35% of municipalities in PEI had female chairpersons. This is up from 2009, in which 30.4% municipalities had female chairpersons. This was up from 2009 when 30.4% of municipalities had female chairpersons.

According to information provided by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, as of May, almost one-third of councillors (28%) in Canada were female. There were six jurisdictions with over 30% female councillors: British Columbia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Yukon[211].

Provincial Government

Women comprised almost 30% of candidates nominated to run in the 2015 provincial election. Following the 2015 provincial election, five of 27 (18.5%) Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are women, down from 22.2% in 2011. There are presently two female Cabinet Ministers in the province.

As of the Newfoundland and Labrador election in November 2015, PEI has the tenth highest percentage of women in its Legislature (out of all of the provinces and territories). When you include federal, provincial and territorial legislatures, the average percentage of women elected across Canada is 25% (Table 7-2.)

TABLE 7-2 PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN IN FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURES

Rank	Province/Territory	Elected Women/Total Seats	% of Elected Women
	Canada (Federal)	88/388	26%
1	British Columbia	31/85	36.4%
2	Ontario	38/107	35.5%
3	Yukon	6/19	31.5%
4	Alberta	27/87	31.0%
5	Manitoba	16/57	28.0%
6	Nova Scotia	14/51	27.4%
7	Quebec	34/127	27.0%
8	Saskatchewan	12/58	20.6%
9	Prince Edward Island	5/27	18.5%
10	New Brunswick	8/49	16.3%
11	Nunavut	3/22	13.6%
12	Newfoundland and Labrador	6/48	12.5%
13	Northwest Territories	2/19	10.5%
	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN ELECTED ACROSS CANADA (Includes Federal, Provincial and Territorial Elections)		**25%**

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Nominating Women in PEI Provincial General Elections

In 1951, Hilda Ramsay became the first woman ever nominated by a political party to run in a PEI provincial election. In 1970, Jean Canfield became the first woman ever elected in PEI`s Legislative Assembly. In 1993, Catherine Callbeck became Prince Edward Island's (and the country's) first female Premier.

The highest number and percentage of women elected in any provincial election in Prince Edward Island took place in 2007, with seven women out of 27 MLAs (25.9%). The percentage of elected women decreased in 2011 (22.2%) and again in 2015 (18.5%).

TABLE 7-3 BREAKDOWN IN NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF WOMEN NOMINATED IN PEI ELECTIONS

Year	PC	Liberal	NDP	Green	Island Party	CCF	Total Nominated	Total Elected
1951						1/5 20%	1/65 1.5%	0
1966	0/32	2/32 6.3%					2/64 3.1%	0
1970	1/32 3.1%	1/32 3.1%					2/64 3.1%	1/32 3.1%
1974	2/32 6.3%	2/32 6.3%	3/20 15%				7/84 8.3%	2/32 6.3%
1978	4/32 12.5%	1/32 3.1%	1/6 16.7%				6/70 8.6%	1/32 3.1%
1979	2/32 6.3%	1/32 3.1%	1/4 25%				4/68 5.9%	2/32 6.3%
1982	2/32 6.3%	3/32 9.4%	0/3				5/67 7.5%	2/32 6.3%
1986	3/32 9.4%	2/32 6.3%	3/16 18.8%				8/80 10%	3/32 9.4%
1989	10/32 31.3%	7/32 21.9%	5/17 29.4%				22/81 27.2%	7/32 21.9%
1993	5/32 15.6%	8/32 25%	7/23 30.4%				20/87 23%	8/32 25%
1996	4/27 14.8%	5/27 18.5%	11/27 40.7%				20/81 24.7%	4/27 14.8%
2000	7/27 25.9%	3/27 11.1%	10/27 37%				20/81 24.7%	6/27 22.2%
2003	6/27 22.2%	5/27 18.5%	10/26 38.5%				21/80 26.3%	6/27 22.2%
2007	4/27 14.8%	6/27 22.2%	7/14 50%	6/15 40%			23/83 27.7%	7/27 25.9%
2011	7/27 25.9%	6/27 22.2%	6/14 42.9%	13/22 59.1%	0/12		32/102 31.1%	6/27 22.2%
2015	6/27 22.2%	7/27 26%	9/27 33.3%	9/24 37.5%			31/105 29.5%	5/27 18.5%

Table Source: PEI Coalition for Women in Government

An analysis conducted by the PEI Coalition for Women in Government shows the following:

The percentage of elected women has varied over the last five elections. In 1996 just 14.8% of seats were held by women. Steady increases brought the percentage of women elected provincially in PEI up to a record 25.9% in 2007 only to decrease to 22% in 2011.

In terms of nominations, the Green Party led the nomination of women candidates in the 2015 election with 37.5%, followed by the NDP with 33.3% and Liberals with 25.9% (an all-time high for the party) and PCs with 22.2%. Only the Liberal Party increased the percentage of women candidates from the 2011 election, the PCs, NDP and Green Party all decreased the percentage of women candidates from the 2011 election.

Both the NDP and Green Party nominated 9 women candidates. However, the Green Party had a higher proportion because they did not have candidates in all ridings (9/24). In contrast, the NDP had 9 women candidates out of 27 (33.3%). Although the NDP and Green Party had the most women candidates, they did not elect any women. The Liberal party elected 4 women (3 returning and 1 new), out of the 7 nominated for the party. The PC Party elected 1 woman, out of the 6 nominated. Women candidates received 24% of the popular vote, which is consistent with the percentage of women nominated (29.5%), indicating that voters are not discriminating against women at the polls.

When we only consider districts where voters had an option to vote for a woman candidate, women made up 39.2% of candidates and garnered 31.7% of all the votes, despite women being over-represented in the parties with the fewest votes.[212]

Federal Government

In 1920 in Canada, women were first given the right to run as candidates in federal elections. In 2015, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau appointed a federal cabinet that was half men and half women. This is the first time that gender parity has ever happened in the federal cabinet. Beforehand, the highest percentage of female cabinet ministers in the federal cabinet was 29%, a peak reached in 2003 (and maintained in 2008).

The following 2015 federal election, 26% of elected members of Parliament (MPs) across Canada were women, which is an increase of 1% from the previous election. In PEI, none of the four (4) elected MPs are women.

TABLE 7-4 WOMEN CANDIDATES IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS – 2015 ELECTION[213]

Party	Candidates	Elected	Percentage Elected
Total	533	88	16.85 %
New Democratic Party	145	18	32.25 %
Green Party of Canada	135	1	1.01 %
Liberal	105	50	6.66 %
Conservative Party of Canada	65	17	41.17 %
Bloc Québécois	21	2	4.16 %
Marxist-Leninist Party	21	0	0 %
Independent	11	0	0 %
Libertarian Party of Canada	7	0	0 %
Strength in Democracy	6	0	0 %
Communist Party of Canada	5	0	0 %
Animal Alliance Environment Voters Party of Canada	3	0	0 %
Christian Heritage Party of Canada	3	0	0 %
Parti Rhinocéros	3	0	0 %
No affiliation to a recognised party	1	0	0 %
Seniors Party of Canada	1	0	0 %
Marijuana Party	1	0	0 %

TABLE SOURCE: PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

In the 2011 Federal election, 76 women were elected to the Canadian House of Commons. Of those 76 women, 38 were elected for the first time. This was an increase of seven seats over the previous record of 69 women.

TABLE 7-5 WOMEN CANDIDATES IN THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS – 2011 ELECTION[214]

Party	Candidates	Elected	Percentage Elected
Total	451	76	16.85 %
New Democratic Party	124	40	32.25 %
Green Party of Canada	99	1	1.01 %
Liberal	90	6	6.66 %
Conservative Party of Canada	68	28	41.17 %
Bloc Québécois	24	1	4.16 %
Marxist-Leninist Party	23	0	0 %
Animal Alliance Environment Voters Party of Canada	6	0	0 %
Communist Party of Canada	4	0	0 %
Christian Heritage Party of Canada	4	0	0 %
Libertarian Party of Canada	3	0	0 %
Parti Rhinocéros	3	0	0 %
Canadian Action Party	2	0	0 %
No affiliation to a recognised party	1	0	0 %
No affiliation to a recognised party	1	0	0 %
Seniors Party of Canada	1	0	0 %
Marijuana Party	1	0	0 %

TABLE SOURCE: PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

Senate

Senators are appointed to the Senate of Canada by the federal government.

In 2010, women made up 50 (two of four) Senate appointments for PEI. At the time, 34.3% of all Canadian senators were women.

As of October 2015, 33% (one of three) appointed PEI senators was a woman one seat was vacant, compared to 26.5% of all Canadian Senators, 22 seats are vacant.

First Nations Government and Native Council

The Council of the Lennox Island Band consists of one chief, two on-reserve councillors and one off-reserve councillor. All electors of the Lennox Island Band are eligible to vote in band elections held in accordance with these custom election rules. In 2015, two of four (50%) members of the Lennox Island First Nation Band Council were women, including the Chief.

Abegweit First Nation is a custom band that is governed by one chief and two councillors who are elected every four years. In 2015, there were no women elected as members of the Abegweit First Nation Band Council.

The Native Council of Prince Edward Island is a membership organization providing programs and services to non-status and off-reserve Aboriginal people residing in Prince Edward Island. The President of the Native Council of PEI is female. The previous President of the Native Council of PEI was female, as well.

ENDNOTES

[1] Statistics Canada: Table 98-314-XCB2011043. Accessed from http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/tbt- tt/Rp- eng.cfm?TABID=2&LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=103395&PRID=0&PTYPE=101955&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2011&THEME=90&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=

[2] Statistics Canada: NHS Profile, Prince Edward Island, 2011. Accessed from http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp- pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=11&Data=Count&SearchText=canada&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&A1=All&B1=All&Custom=

[3] Statistics Canada: NHS Aboriginal Population Profile, Prince Edward Island, 2011. Accessed from https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp- pd/aprof/details/Page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=11&Data=Count&SearchText=Prince%20Edward%20Island&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&A1=All&B1=All&GeoLevel=PR&GeoCode=11

[4] Statistics Canada: NHS Profile, Prince Edward Island, 2011. Accessed from http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp- pd/prof/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=11&Data=Count&SearchText=canada&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=01&A1=All&B1=All&Custom=

[5] Statistics Canada. Table 051-0001 - Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (persons unless otherwise noted). Accessed from http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&id=510001

[6] Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/2013001/tbl/tbl1.3-eng.htm

[7] The "median" refers to the number separating the higher half of a sample or a population from the lower half. In other words, the middle number. This differs from the average, which is found by dividing the sum of two or more quantities by the number of quantities.

[8] National Household Survey - Complementing the data collected by the census, the National Household Survey (NHS) is designed to provide information about people in Canada by their demographic, social and economic characteristics. This survey is done every five years.

[9] Prince Edward Island Statistics Bureau. Department of Finance, Province of Prince Edward Island Forty-First Annual Statistical Review 2014. Released June, 2015. Accessed from http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/2014statsreview.pdf

[10] Statistics Canada: Table 98-314-XCB2011043. Accessed from http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/dp-pd/tbt- tt/Rp- eng.cfm?TABID=2&LANG=E&APATH=3&DETAIL=0&DIM=0&FL=A&FREE=0&GC=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=103395&PRID=0&PTYPE=101955&S=0&SHOWALL=0&SUB=0&Temporal=2011&THEME=90&VID=0&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=

[11] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile.2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013. Accessedfrom http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[12] Statistics Canada. Table 051-0001 - Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (persons unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database).

[13] Statistics Canada, Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012, Table 115-0001

[14] Statistics Canada. (2013). Disability in Canada: Initial findings from the Canadian Survey on Disability. Catalogue no. 89-654-X — No.002 (4 pages). Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/89-654-x2013002-eng.pdf

[15] Statistics Canada. (2012). Canadian Survey on Disability. Table 2.3. Adults with and without disabilities by sex and age group, Prince Edward Island, 2012. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/2013001/tbl/tbl2.3-eng.htm

[16] Statistics Canada. (2012). Canadian Survey on Disability. Table 2.1. Adults with and without disabilities by sex and age group, Canada, 2012. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/2013001/tbl/tbl2.3-eng.htm

[17] Statistics Canada. (2012). Adults with disabilities by type, sex and age group, Canada 2012. Table 3.1. Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/2013001/tbl/tbl3.1- eng.htm

[18] Statistics Canada. (2012). Adults with disabilities by type, sex and age group, Prince Edward Island 2012. Table 3.3. Based on the Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/2013001/tbl/tbl3.3-eng.htm

[19] Statistics Canada. (2012). Adults with disabilities by type, sex and age group, Canada 2012. Table 3.1. Canadian Survey on Disability, 2012. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-654-x/2013001/tbl/tbl3.1-eng.htm

[20] Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada,Provinces and Territories 2015Catalogue no. 91-215-X. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-215-x/91-215-x2015000-eng.pdf

[21] Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada,Provinces and Territories 2015Catalogue no. 91-215-X. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-215-x/91-215-x2015000-eng.pdf

[22] Statistics Canada. Table 051-0001 - Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[23] Prince Edward Island Statistics Bureau. Department of Finance, Province of Prince Edward Island Forty-First Annual Statistical Review 2014. Released June, 2015. Accessed from http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/2014statsreview.pdf

[24] Statistics Canada: Births and total fertility rate, by province and territory (Fertility rate). Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/hlth85b-eng.htm

[25] Department of Finance and Municipal Affairs. (2014). Prince Edward Island Population Projections 2014 – 2053. Accessed from http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/pt_pop_proj.pdf

[26] Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 051-0004 and Catalogue no. 91-215-X. Last modified: 2015-09-29. Period from July 1 to June 30. The numbers for births are final up to 2011/2012, updated for 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 and preliminary for 2014/2015. Preliminary and updated estimates of births were produced by Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Final data were produced by Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. However, the final estimates included in this table may differ from the data released by the Health Statistics Division, due to distribution of unknown province.

[27] Statistics Canada: Population by marital status and sex, by province and territory (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick). Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/famil01a-eng.htm

[28] Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population and Statistics Canada catalogue no. 98-312-XCB. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/famil50c-eng.htm

[29] Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population and Statistics Canada catalogue no. 98-312-XCB

[30] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Accessed from http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp- pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[31] Statistics Canada, 2011 Census of Population and Statistics Canada catalogue no. 98-312-XCB

[32] Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, October 15, 2015.

[33] Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, October 15, 2015.

[34] Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, Province of Prince Edward Island, 2009/10 to 2014/15 data.

[35] Department of Education and Early Childhood Development, Province of Prince Edward Island, 2009/10 to 2014/15 data.

[36] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[37] Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (Code11) (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=11&Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=prince%20edward%20island&Se archType=Begins&SearchPR=11&B1=All&Custom=

[38] Statistics Canada. 2007. Prince Edward Island (Code11) (table). 2006 Community Profiles. 2006 Census. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 92-591-XWE. Ottawa. Released March 13, 2007. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/details/page.cfm?Lang=E&Geo1=PR&Code1=11&-Geo2=PR&Code2=01&Data=Count&SearchText=prince%20edward%20island&SearchType=Begins&SearchPR=11&B1=All&Custom=

[39] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[40] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[41] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[42] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0044 - Postsecondary enrolments, by tongue, sex, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and registration status, annual (number), CANSIM (database)

[43] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0044 - Postsecondary enrolments, by tongue, sex, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and registration status, annual (number), CANSIM (database).

[44] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0044 - Postsecondary enrolments, by tongue, sex, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and registration status, annual (number), CANSIM (database)

[45] Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, October 15, 2015.

[46] Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, October 15, 2015. (Please note that the breakdown of graduate students by year of study is not relevant therefore they are not included. The total gender breakdown is included.)

[47] Office of Institutional Research, University of Prince Edward Island, October 15, 2015.

[48] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0044 - Postsecondary enrolments, by tongue, sex, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and registration status, annual (number), CANSIM (database).

[49] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0044 - Postsecondary enrolments, by tongue, sex, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and registration status, annual (number), CANSIM (database)

[50] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0030 - Postsecondary graduates, by program type, credential type, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and sex, annual (number), CANSIM (database).

[51] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0030 - Postsecondary graduates, by program type, credential type, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and sex, annual (number), CANSIM (database).

[52] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0030 - Postsecondary graduates, by program type, credential type, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and sex, annual (number), CANSIM (database)

[53] Statistics Canada. Table 477-0030 - Postsecondary graduates, by program type, credential type, Classification of Instructional Programs, Primary Grouping (CIP_PG) and sex, annual (number), CANSIM (database)

[54] Holland College, Admissions Office, Prince Edward Island, October 21, 2015

[55] Human Resources Department, University of Prince Edward Island, October 1, 2015

[56] Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 282-0002, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor07a-eng.htm

[57] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0018 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by actual hours worked, main or all jobs, sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[58] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[59] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0028 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by total and average usual and actual hours worked, main or all jobs, type of work, sex and age group, annual (hours)

[60] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0070 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by type of work, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, annual (current dollars unless otherwise noted)

[61] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Table 282-0002

[62] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0008 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[63] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[64] Refers to persons 15 years and over, excluding institutional residents, who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long-term illness or disability.

[65] Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 282-0002, http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor07a-eng.htm

[66] Status of Women Canada, Factsheet: Economic Security. http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/initiatives/wesp-sepf/fs-fi/es-se-eng.html

[67] Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 282-0002. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor07a-eng.htm

[68] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0018 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by actual hours worked, main or all jobs, sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[69] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[70] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0002 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[71] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0070 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by type of work, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, annual (current dollars unless otherwise noted)

[72] Statistics Canada, Reasons for part-time work by sex and age group (Men) http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor63b-eng.htm and Reasons for part-time work by sex and age group (Women) http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor63c-eng.htm

[73] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0002

[74] Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0002

[75] Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 276-0001. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor02a-eng.htm

[76] Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 282-0002. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/labor07a-eng.htm

[77] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[78] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[79] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[80] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[81] Statistics Canada. Table 279-0029 - Work absence statistics of full-time employees, for Canada, provinces and census metropolitan areas (CMA), and by sex, annual (percent unless otherwise noted), CANSIM (database).

[82] Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 279-0029

[83] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[84] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013.http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[85] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[86] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0008 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[87] Information, Culture and Recreation + Accommodation and Food Services

[88] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0008 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[89] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0008 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[90] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0008 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[91] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0008 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual (persons unless otherwise noted)

[92] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0012 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, annual (persons)

[93] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0012 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, annual (persons)

[94] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0012 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, annual (persons)

[95] Statistics Canada. Table 282-0012 - Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, annual (persons)

[96] Source: PEI Business Women's Association, October 1st, 2015.

[97] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[98] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[99] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[100] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013.http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[101] Statistics Canada, http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/dt-td/Av- eng.cfm?LANG=E&APATH=7&DETAIL=0&DIM=7&-FL=&FREE=0&GC=0&GID=0&GK=0&GRP=1&PID=107689&PRID=0&PTYPE=105277&S=0&SHOWALL=1&SUB=0&Temporal=2013&THEME=0&VID=23507&VNAMEE=&VNAMEF=

[102] Statistics Canada. Table 111-0024 - Labour income profile of taxfilers, by sex, annual (dollars unless otherwise noted)

[103] Statistics Canada. Table 115-0023 - Sources of income for adults with and without disabilities, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, occasional (number unless otherwise noted)

[104] Statistics Canada. Table 115-0020 - Employment income for adults with and without disabilities, by age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, occasional (number unless otherwise noted)

[105] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[106] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[107] In addition to earnings (wages and salaries), income includes monies received from farm income, income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice, child benefits, government transfers, investment income, retirement pensions and other money income.

[108] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[109] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[110] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013.http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[111] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[112] Government transfer payments - Refers to all cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments during 2010. This variable is derived by summing the amounts reported in:

- the Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement, Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor;
- benefits from Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan;
- benefits from Employment Insurance;
- child benefits;
- other income from government sources.

[113] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[114] Statistics Canada. 2013. Canada (Code 01) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-004-XWE. Ottawa. Released September 11, 2013. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/prof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[115] Statistics Canada. 2013. Prince Edward Island (Code 11) (table). National Household Survey (NHS) Aboriginal Population Profile. 2011 National Household Survey. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-011-X2011007. Ottawa. Released November 13, 2013.http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/dp-pd/aprof/index.cfm?Lang=E

[116] Census families include couple families, with or without children, and lone-parent families. Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 111-0009. Last modified: 2015-06-26.

[117] A census couple family consists of a couple living together (married or common-law, including same-sex couples) living at the same address with or without children. Beginning in 2001, same-sex couples reporting as couples are counted as couple families. Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 111-0009

[118] A lone-parent family is a family with only one parent, male or female, and with at least one child.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 111-0009

[119] Statistics Canada, Average hourly wages of employees by selected characteristics and profession, unadjusted data, by province (monthly), CANSIM tables 282-0069 and 282-0073

[120] Statistics Canada, Average hourly wages of employees by selected characteristics and profession, unadjusted data, by province (monthly), CANSIM tables 282-0069 and 282-0073

[121] Statistics Canada. Table 202-0101 –Distribution of earnings, by sex, 2011 constant dollars, annual

[122] Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death Database and Demography Division (population estimates). The CANSIM table 102-4307 is an update of CANSIM table 102-0218.

[123] World Health Organization. (2014). World Health Statistics 2014. Geneva: World Health Organization. Retrieved September 25, 2015 from http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112738/1/9789240692671_eng.pdf

[124] Statistics Canada. (2012). Health-adjusted life expectancy, by sex. CANSIM, table 102-0122 and Catalogue no. 82-221-X. Retrieved September 25, 2015 from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/hlth67-eng.htm

[125] Statistics Canada. Table 102-4307 - Life expectancy, at birth and at age 65, by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups, occasional (years unless otherwise noted), CANSIM. Retrieved September 21, 2015 from http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&id=1024307

[126] Life expectancy data are from CANSIM Table 102-0218 (life expectancy at birth). Statistical symbols are those used by Statistics Canada (E, use with caution; .., not available for a specific reference period; ..., not applicable; and F, too unreliable to be published). The superscripts indicate direction and statistical significance of the difference observed between estimates. A superscript of +1 means the difference observed is significantly higher, -1 means the difference is significantly lower, and 0 means the difference is not statistically significant (where the p value is <0.05).

[127] Statistics Canada. Table 102-0552 - Deaths and mortality rate, by selected grouped causes and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual, CANSIM. Accessed: September 28, 2015.

[128] The Canadian Community Health Survey data were from CANSIM tables 105-0501 (rates) and 105-0503 (age standardized rates). The figures for the "Women in PEI: A Statistical Review 2015" were extracted using Health Trends. All indicators are 2013 data except cancer morbidity and COPD where 2011/12 data are provided. Canadian Community Health Survey data are collected from ages 12 and over except for two indicators. Arthritis data represent age 15 and over. Body mass data represent youth age 12-17, and adults age 18 and up. In otehr words, the youngest age category may vary in age range (12, 15 or 18 years) depending on the survey or data source.

[129] The cancer morbidity figures were obtained from the Chronic Disease Infobase (http://infobase.phac- aspc.gc.ca/cubes/data-cubes-eng.html) provided by the Public Health Agency of Canada. To access data, click on Chronic Disease Specific Data and then click on Cancer Data Views. From this page select a data cube from the four cubes shown (morbidity, mortality, incidence and risk factors).

[130] Age-standardized rates (i.e., standardized percents) per 100,00 population were reported wherever possible due to their greater accuracy. Regular percents were reported if age-standardized rates were not available. Although the two types of percent varied (regular percent and age-standardized rate) the two values are relatively close in numerical value.

[131] Statistics Canada. (2014). Health Trends. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-213-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 12, 2014. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-213/index.cfm?Lang=ENG (accessed September 16, 2015).

[132] Percent (i.e., not age-standardized rate or percent) is reported for the indicator "Body Mass Index, overweight or obese, self- reported by youth, age 12-17 years" and "diabetes".

[133] Percent (i.e., not age-standardized rate or percent) is reported for the indicator "Body Mass Index, overweight or obese, self- reported by youth, age 12-17 years" and "diabetes".

[134] Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), self-reported morbidit) including emphysema and bronchitis is reported using percent from CCHS 2011/12.

[135] Cancer, currently have was reported using self-reported percent (rather than age-standardized percent) for age 12 and up from CCHS 2011/12.

[136] Personal Communication, Carol McClure, Cancer Surveillance Epidemiologist, PEI Cancer Treatment Center, Charlottetown, PEI.

[137] The source for Table 4-5 is Statistics Canada. Table #103-0550 – New cases of primary cancer (based on the February 2014 CCR tabulation file), by cancer type, age group and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, annual (accessed: October 09, 2015). [Statistics Canada maintains the Canadian Cancer Registry which is comprised of data supplied by the provinces and territories whose cooperation is gratefully acknowledged.]

[138] When reading Table 4-6, read across this row. The male columns report on prostrate cancer and the female columns report on breast cancer.

[139] In Table 4-6, these 2010 figures are the most recent figures available for cancer mortality. It is normal for the reporting of cancer statistics and mortality statistics to be delayed. Although these statistics pertain to 2010 they are an update of what would have been reported five years ago, i.e., in 2010. Analysis was by Surveillance and Epidemiology Division, Centre for Chronic Disease Prevention, Public Health Agency of Canada. Public Health Agency of Canada. Data source was September 2012 Canadian Cancer Registry database at Statistics Canada. Cancer diagnoses are classified according to the International Classification for Oncology, Third Edition (ICD-O-3).

[140] Table 4-6 relays incidence or new cases per 100,000 population. Rounding rules were applied.

[141] In Table 4-6, actual data are for cancer deaths and also pertain to the year 2010 (with analysis and data source as cited for ASIR). The mortality data are from The Canadian Vital Statistics – Death database described at Statistics Canada CANSIM Table 102-0552 and CANSIM Table 102-0522.

[142] In Table 4-6, a line (-) means that there were fewer than 3 deaths per year so rate could not be calculated and actual cases could not be reported. Normally two dots (..) would appear in some cells. Regardless, for some reason the usual comparison PEI-PEI or PEI-Canada comparison was not possible.

[143] If additional information is required regarding Table4-6 see "Canadian Cancer Statistics 2015" published by the Canadian Cancer Society, specifically, Tables A3 to A6, pp. 109-112 posted at https://www.cancer.ca/~/media/cancer.ca/CW/cancer%20information/cancer%20101/Canadian%cancer%20statistics/Canadian-Cancer-Statistics-2015-EN.pdf

[144] Kachuri, L. (2013). Cancer incidence, mortality and survival trends in Canada, 1970-2007. Chronic Diseases and Injuries in Canada, 33 (2): 69-80. Retrieved October 7, 2015 from http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/hpcdp-pspmc/33-2/assets/pdf/CDIC_MCC_Vol33_2_3_Kachuri_E_69.pdf

[145] Personal communication with Statistics Canada indicates that rounding and suppression are used to protect the identity of Canadians. The "Rounding for Reporting" rules appear in "Canadian Cancer Statistics 2015" (2015, p. 121). Figures may be rounded to the nearest 5, 10, 50 or 100 persons.

[146] Canadian Cancer Society. (May 27, 2015). New cancer cases expected to rise dramatically within 15 years. Press release. Retrieved October 7, 2015 from https://www.cancer.ca/en/about-us/for-media/media-releases/national/2015/canadian-cancer- statistics-2015/?region=on

[147] Statistics Canada. (October 26, 2015). Cancer Incidence in Canada, 2012. Retrieved October 7, 2015 from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/151023/dq151023b-eng.htm

[148] Canadian Partnership Against Cancer, Colorectal Cancer Screening in Canada: Monitoring & Evaluation of Quality Indicators – Results Report, January 2011 – December 2012. Toronto: Canadian Partnership Against Cancer, 2014.

[149] The PEI figures for cervical and colorectal screening were provided by Ann Millar, Program Coordinator, PEI Colorectal/Cervical Cancer Screening, Chronic Disease Prevention and Management, PEI Colorectal/Cervical Cancer Screening Program in October, 2015.

[150] The PEI figures for breast screening were provided by Deborah Tremere, Breast Screening Coordinator, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Diagnostic Imaging, October 26, 2015.

[151] Personal Communication, Deborah Tremere, October 25, 2015

[152] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (January 23, 2014). International Comparisons: A Focus on Quality of Care. Analysis in Brief. Retrieved October 6, 2015 from https://secure.cihi.ca/free_products/OECD_AFocusOnQualityOfCareAiB_EN.pdf

[153] All mental health indicators listed above are from the Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) reported in Health Trends (2014). The respondents were age 12 and and over for all mental health indicators except perceived life stress (where respondents were age 15 and over).

[154] Health Canada. 2014. Health Trends. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-213-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 12, 2014. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-213/index.cfm?Lang=ENG (accessed September 16, 2015). Note: Health Trends provides comparable time-series data for a range of health indicators from a number of sources such as the Canadian Community Health Survey, Vital Statistics, and Canadian Cancer Registry.

[155] Statistics Canada: Life satisfaction, satisfied or very satisfied, by age group and sex, by province and territory (Percentage), 2015. Accessed from http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/health88b-eng.htm

[156] Statistics Canada. (2014). Health Trends. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-213-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 12, 2014. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-213/index.cfm?Lang=ENG (accessed September 16, 2015).

[157] Statistics Canada. (2014). Health Trends. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-213-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 12, 2014. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-213/index.cfm?Lang=ENG (accessed September 16, 2015).

[158] Statistics Canada. (2014). Health Trends. Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 82-213-XWE. Ottawa. Released June 12, 2014. http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/health-sante/82-213/index.cfm?Lang=ENG (accessed September 16, 2015). For Table 9- ^=PEI rate is statistically different from the Canada rate, $p < 0.05$

[159] Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI). Accessed Health Indicators Interactive Tool at http://yourhealthsystem.cihi.ca/epub/search.jspa?href=http%3A//yourhealthsystem.cihi.ca/epub/SearchServlet. Accessed October 2, 2015.

[160] Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 105-0501 and Catalogue no. 82-221-X unless otherwise stated. See Health Indicator Summary Tables available at http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/COR-COR/objList?lang=eng&srcObjType=OLC&tgtObjType=CST&srcObjId=82-221-X

[161] Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) reporting starts with the age 12-19 category for all outcome measures. Four exceptions are COPD (question asked to age 35 and up), arthritis (question asked to age 15 and over), perceived life stress (question asked to age 15-19), and body mass index (question asked to age 18-19). The four exceptions are indicated by an asterisk.

[162] Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2012, pp. 1-10

[163] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (2012). Highlights of 2010-2011 selected indicators describing the birthing process in Canada. Highlights, June 21, 2012. Retrieved October 6, 2015 from https://secure.cihi.ca/free_products/Childbirth_Highlights_2010-11_EN.pdf

[164] The PEI figures for reproductive care outcomes were provided by Health Information Specialist, Health Information, Privacy and Records Management, Health PEI, October 26, 2015.

[165] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Epidural rate for vaginal deliveries 2013-2014. Retrieved October 29, 2015 from https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

[166] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Epidural rate for all deliveries 2013-2014. Retrieved October 29, 2015 from https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

[167] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Assisted delivery rate (overall) among vaginal deliveries (CIHI) 2013-2014. Retrieved October 29, 2015 from https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

[168] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Assisted delivery rate (vacuum extraction) among vaginal deliveries (CIHI) 2013-2014. https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822EBCC75B8673CCE822

[169] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Assisted delivery rate (forceps) among vaginal deliveries (CIHI) 2013-2014. https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

[170] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Total caesarean section rate. (CIHI) 2013-2014. https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

[171] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Primary caesarean section rate. (CIHI) 2013-2014. https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

[172] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Primary caesarean section rate. <35 years. (CIHI) 2013-2014. https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

[173] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Primary caesarean section rate. ≥35 years. (CIHI) 2013-2014. https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

[174] Canadian Institute for Health Information. (October 29, 2015). Quick Stats (online tool). Repeat caesarean section rate.. (CIHI) 2013-2014. https://apps.cihi.ca/mstrapp/asp/Main.aspx?Server=apmstrextprd_i&project=Quick%20Stats&uid=pce_pub_en&pwd=&evt=2048001&visualizationMode=0&documentID=029DB170438205AEBCC75B8673CCE822

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